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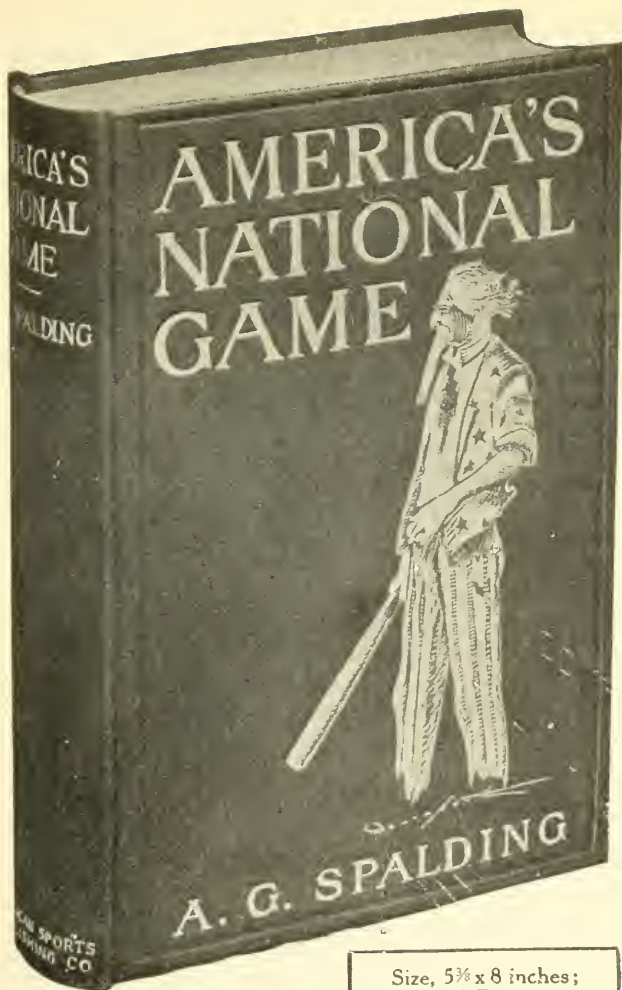
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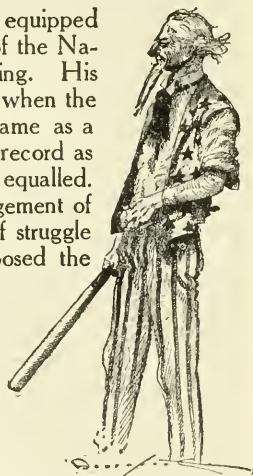
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JOSEPH R. HICKEY,
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FOOT BALL
GUIDE, 1912

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DOUGLAS ERSKINE,
President of the California Rugby Union.
Vaughan & Fraser, Photo.

The Progress of Rugby Retarded

Season of 1911 Fails to Offer Development in Style of Play—Disregard of Rules and Desire to Win Dominate the Game.

BY JOSEPH R. HICKEY.

Rugby, the title applied in distinguishing the style of foot ball played in California and Nevada from the American gridiron game fostered by the Eastern colleges, has obligated the great English game to the patient sport-loving public in the Pacific Coast section of the United States. It has joined a contract which sooner or later must divulge the ability of American athletes to develop the fine points of the admirable game or admit in our intensity the impracticability of Rugby features as a means of deciding intercollegiate rivalry.

The expression "Rugby," on the Coast, conveys an immediate kaleidoscope of passing rushes, brilliant punting, field goals and all the sensational performances predicted in the early introduction of the game in the West. To those who have followed local foot ball since the inception of Rugby and have, in addition to the prophecies in its behalf, a view of practical sport, the 1911 season offered a confused state as to the comparative merits of Rugby in American colleges.

After six years of active participation, during which time the game has become thoroughly entrenched on the Coast, it is difficult to recall an amount of the spirited display annually anticipated by the foot ball public. The standard of Rugby offered by Stanford and the University of California during 1911 was far below the type of game witnessed in previous seasons. Even the victorious State university fifteen, with its aggregation of veterans, showed less of the brilliant game than the teams which went before it.

And this is no argument against Rugby. To the true lover of athletics there is nothing that can discredit the main features



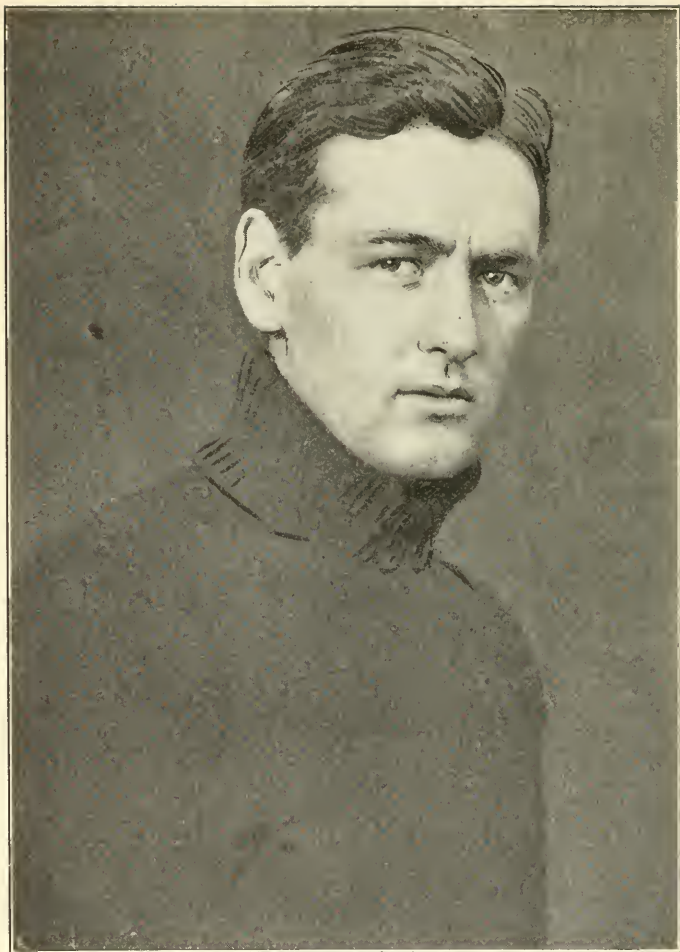
DANIEL W. BURBANK,
Graduate Manager of Stanford University, who has been active in the
promotion of Rugby Foot Ball,

of the game: that more are able to play at this style of foot ball and that it is a superior all around form of exercise. The two bright spots in the history of the game locally, the visit of the champion All-Black fifteen in 1905 and the Australian Wallabies in 1909, have been like a dream in the possibilities cherished among local advocates of Rugby.

That Stanford and California would some day offer the thrills furnished by the South African and Australian teams has been the fondest hope of the Rugby enthusiasts. It was freely announced that in a few years the home country teams would have an even match with the leading fifteens of the Coast. During the season of 1909 the development of the game was such as to encourage the backers of the new game in America. The Stanford and California squads showed a tendency towards the long anticipated style of foot ball. In 1910 the rapid perfection of the game claimed the great support of many who disapproved of Rugby over the American college game.

Then, like a contradiction in the controversy covering the agitated period of foot ball discussion, the sensational playing witnessed on the local field was lost in an abuse of the great game, which portrayed a scramble, if nothing more. The annual intercollegiate match between Stanford and California last year was the poorest exhibition offered the public since the American game was abandoned.

During the entire preliminary season, the desirable features of Rugby were conspicuously absent. A sudden halt in the five years' progress was marked. Seldom did the ball reach the backfield and when the players behind the scrum were favored with an opportunity for passing rushes, a contagious spell of fumbling and butting about of the ball was the programme of action where otherwise commendable accuracy was expected. Clever dribbling as one of the greatest assets of Rugby players has been, with few instances, eliminated from the field of play, and a general disregard of the rules as regards tackling and interference noticeably prominent.



COACH PRESLEY,
Stanford.

The absence of competent referees greatly injured Rugby during the 1911 season. The failure of the few experts in this vicinity to offer their services in the interest of the game greatly retarded the progress of Rugby. Their absence is explained in the lack of co-operation from the university management and the interference of the coaches, who have indicated a greater desire to win than observe a strict enforcement of the rules.



AMOS ELLIOTT,
Captain University of California, who lead the victorious team in 1911.

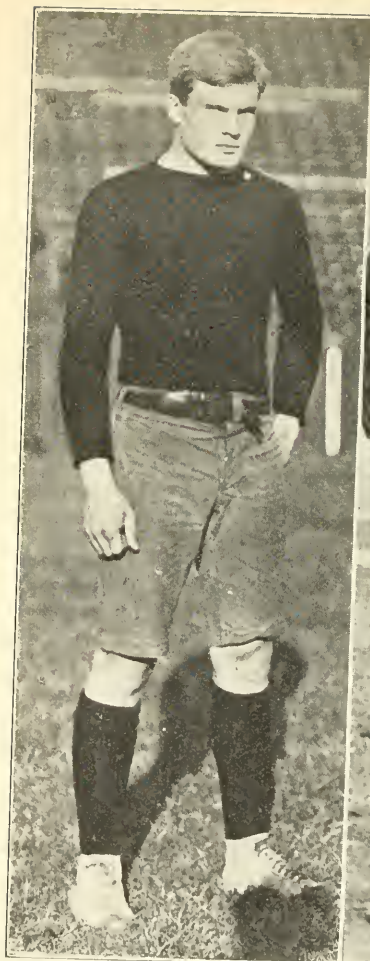
The Meaning of the Cooper Keith Trophy

"America's Cup" is known throughout the world as the highest pinnacle of fame in the yachting world, and to win this cup from America is the desire and ambition of yachtsmen of foreign nations throughout the universe.

The "Cooper Keith Trophy" has not got the same world-wide notoriety or international importance that the yachting trophy has, but it is nevertheless known in Rugby circles throughout the world, and it is conceded by foreign Rugby nations to be the greatest trophy of its kind that is competed for in Rugby foot ball between two nations. There is no such trophy for international competition in any other section of the world, so that it is only natural that the importance attaching to the games played between the champion Rugby team of Western Canada and the champion Rugby team of California is growing each year the contests take place, and incidentally the Cooper Keith Trophy becoming more widely known as the years go by. The only other trophy of similar importance to the Cooper Keith Trophy is in Australia, known as the Dewar Trophy, but this is not for international competition, and its fame is confined exclusively to Australia.

To win the Cooper Keith "pot" is something that the Rugby men of British Columbia take greater pride in than any of the California teams. The significance of winning the cup is plain to them and they are keen for victory and the cup, which in short goes to the champion Rugby playing team of the Pacific Coast.

The cup was presented to the Vancouver Rugby Union in 1907 by Cooper Keith, a British Columbia sportsman and an enthusiastic Rugby foot ball follower. It is a handsome silver affair, mounted on an ebony pedestal. The intrinsic value of the cup is big, but that valuation is nothing compared with



KENNETH DOLE,
Stanford University.

S. PEART,
University of California.

TWO FORMIDABLE EXPONENTS OF THE RUGBY GAME.

the sentimental valuation that is being more highly appraised with every game that is played for possession of the emblem of "Rugby superiority."

The first games for the trophy were played in 1907 at Vancouver. Incidentally the deed of gift states that games for possession of the cup must take place in British Columbia, so that every year the champion Rugby team of the United States travels to either Vancouver or Victoria, and takes part in a series of games with the winner of the Western Canadian championship. Vancouver won the first series by defeating the Stanford University team in two games.

"Wine improves with age," so also has the quality of Rugby foot ball been improving in California with years. The imported game was only started on the Pacific coast in 1906, so that it was not expected that Stanford would be able to defeat the Canadians on their own ground and with their best team either that year or in 1907. In 1908, however, fresh with a brilliant victory over the California Rugby team, Stanford set out, determined to conquer the North and bring back the Cooper Keith Trophy, which even in one short season had jumped from obscurity to international importance, as far as the Western sections of Canada and the United States was concerned.

In December, 1908, Stanford invaded British Columbia and won two brilliant and historic games from the Northern champions. The Rugby trophy was Stanford's by virtue of these victories and it came south with the team and for a year held a place of prominence and importance in the university at the Stanford campus.

In 1909 California broke her long string of defeats, and in November defeated the Stanford team by a score of 19 points to 13. The victory gave California the undisputed right to play the Northern champions for the trophy. The Blue and Gold took the cup North with them when the team made the trip, but failed to bring it back, the Vancouver team winning two of the series of three games that had been played. In 1910, however, the California team retrieved its lost laurels and won



JOHN O. MILLER,
Captain Olympic Club team and one
of the greatest American exponents
of Rugby foot ball.

JOHN STROUD,
Captain University of California
team.

back the cup by getting the best of the series against the Victoria team, which this year was the Northern champion.

Last year California once more essayed to hold the cup and sent a team North to defend their title against the Northerners as champions of the Coast. The Californians did not take a full strength team and lost two games and tied the third, the trophy now being in the hands of the Victoria Rugby Union, which to-day holds the Rugby foot ball championship of the Pacific Coast.

That is a brief outline of the famous trophy. True, a similar cup could be made at any time, but it will never have the sentimental importance that attaches to the Cooper Keith trophy. The trophy is one that every effort should be made to win by the champion team of California, or any other Coastal State that in future adopts the Rugby code of foot ball.

Stanford and California are at present the only logical teams to play for the cup, but it is quite possible that there will come a time when the best team of the United States Pacific Coast—irrespective as to whether it is a college or club team—will be entitled to play for the trophy. With the formation of a permanent Rugby Union in California it would not be out of place to have the champion team of that Union play the champion team of the Canadian Coastal Rugby section. Or, better still, a selected All-California team, composed of the very best players from all clubs and colleges, might with advantage be put in the field against a similar team from the Rugby unions of British Columbia.

As long as Rugby foot ball holds sway on the Coast, the Cooper Keith trophy is up for competition. It is nothing but a silver pot, but what a big amount of sentiment, reputation and international renown, goes with the team that wins it. That is the meaning of the winning of the Cooper Keith Trophy. Victory in these games means more than an ordinary victory. It means the supremacy of the Rugby world of America and Canada. It means the holding of the now famous trophy until the other side of the border line takes it away. It means a reputation to the team winning, not only in Cali-



IRVING LUNT.



HARRY MCKENZIE.
A TRIO OF OLYMPIC CLUB BACKS.

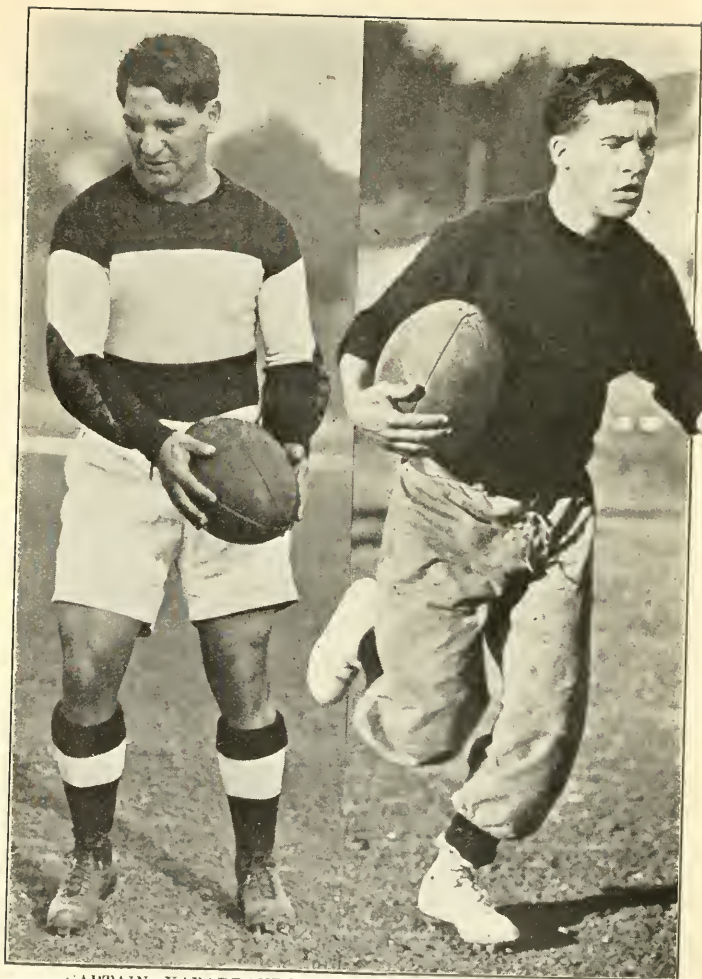


CLARENCE LAUMEISTER.

fornia or British Columbia, but all over the world. And, further, every time a California or Stanford team wins the pot and defeats the best that Canada can put on the field it means a reputation and advertisement not only for the winning team, but for the State of California as a whole and places the Golden State before the world as a State known and famed for its athletes and its Rugby foot ball men in particular. It is this feature of the contests that should be kept uppermost in the minds of the teams competing for it and the only way to be sure of victory is for future teams sent North to make the trip with their full strength. There is no reason in the world why the teams from California should not be able to win the cup every year. It can be done and should be done for the fame it will bring the State in which we live.



St. Mary's backfield defending a Santa Clara forward rush.
SANTA CLARA vs. ST. MARY'S ANNUAL GAME.



CAPTAIN YABARRANDO,
Santa Clara College Team.

CAPTAIN LOUIS DIAVILA,
St. Mary's College Team.

All-America Rugby Teams Since 1906

SELECTED BY WILLIAM UNMACK.



1906.

Full-back.

Fenton (Stanford).

Three-quarters.

Holman (Stanford).
Laumeister (Stanford).
Stanton (California).

Five-eighths.

Chalmers (Stanford).
Stott (Stanford).

Half-back.

Schaeffer (California).

Wing Forward.

Presley (Stanford).

Forwards.

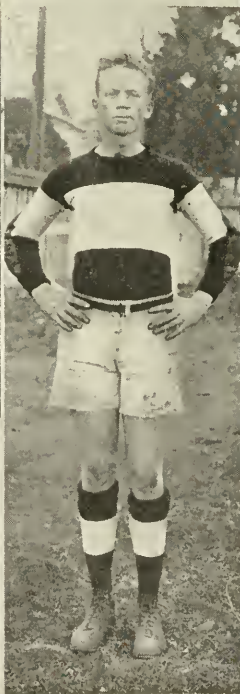
Koerner (Stanford).
Minturn (Stanford).
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Cheda (Stanford).
Farmer (California).
Bell (California).
Twitchell (California).

Reserves.

Owen (Stanford).
Mollino (Stanford).
Budleman (California).
Stow (California).
Tuller (California).



IRVING BEST.



JAMES BARRY.
Santa Clara College Stars.



"HAP" GALLAGHER.
Turrill & Miller, Photo.

1907.

Full-back.
Butler (California).

Three-quarters.
Holman (Stanford).
Vandervort (Stanford).
Johns (California).

Forwards.
Koerner (Stanford).
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1908.

Full-back.
Butler (California).
Three-quarters.
Holman (Stanford).
L. Scott (Stanford).
Cook (Stanford).

Forwards.
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Pemberton (Stanford).

Dwiggins (California).
Heinley (Stanford).

Five-eighths.
Cerf (California).
Mitchell (Stanford).
Half-back.
Erb (Stanford).
Wing Forward.
Swartz (California).
Crawford (Stanford).
C. Phleger (California).
Miller (Stanford).
Budleman (California).

Reserves.

Harris (California).
Freeman (California).

1909.

Full-back.
Dwiggins (California).
Three-quarters.
Holman (Stanford).
Harris (California).
Watts (California).

Five-eighths.
Elliott (California).
M. Mitchell (Stanford).

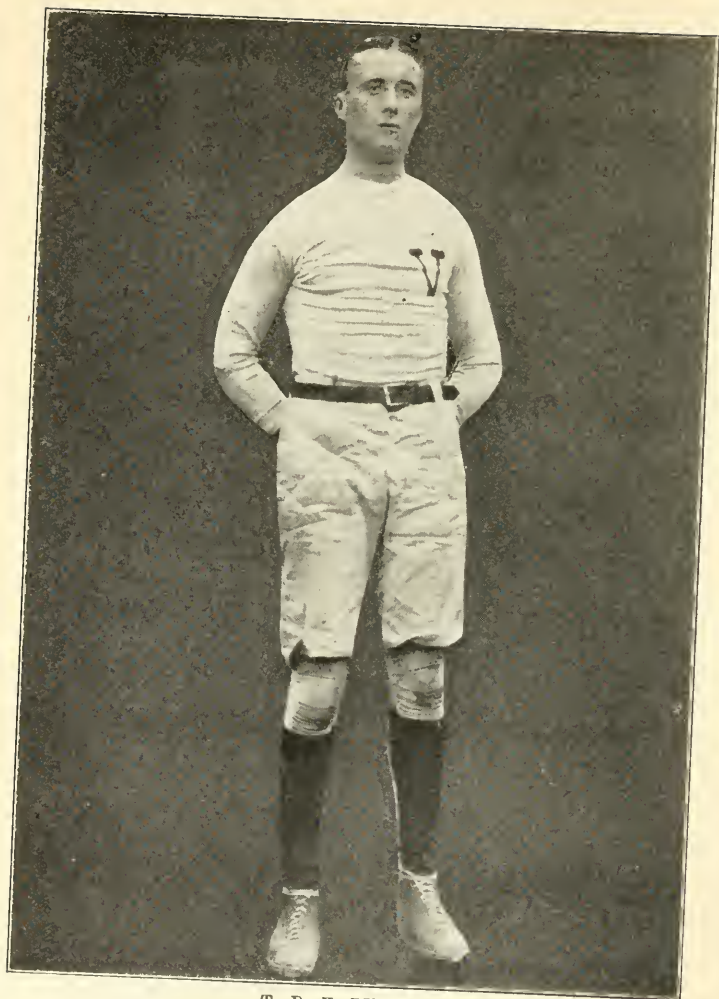
Half-back.
Cerf (California).

Forwards.

Dolan (Nevada). Jordan (California). Cheda (Stanford).
Dole (Stanford). Bennett (Nevada). Pemberton (Stan.).
Northcroft (California). Crawford (Stanford).

Reserves.

Johns (California). Phleger (California).
Homer (Nevada). Thorpe (Stanford).



T. D. E. BYRNE,
Of Vancouver, Referee of the annual Stanford game.

1910.

Full-back.
Brown (Stanford).

Three-quarters.
Peart (California).
S. Mitchell (Stanford).
Watts (California).

Forwards.
Dole (Stanford).
Cheda (Stanford).
C. Phleger (California).
Pauly (California).
Jordan (California).
Minturn (Stanford).
Harris (California).
Swartz (California).

Five-eighths.
Elliott (California).
Allen (California).

Half-back
Erb (Stanford).

Reserves.
Morris (California).
Dwiggins (California).
Stroud (California).
Hardy (California).
Ashley (California).
Hansen (California).
Frank (Stanford).
Bennett (Nevada).

1911.

Full-back.
Brown (Stanford).

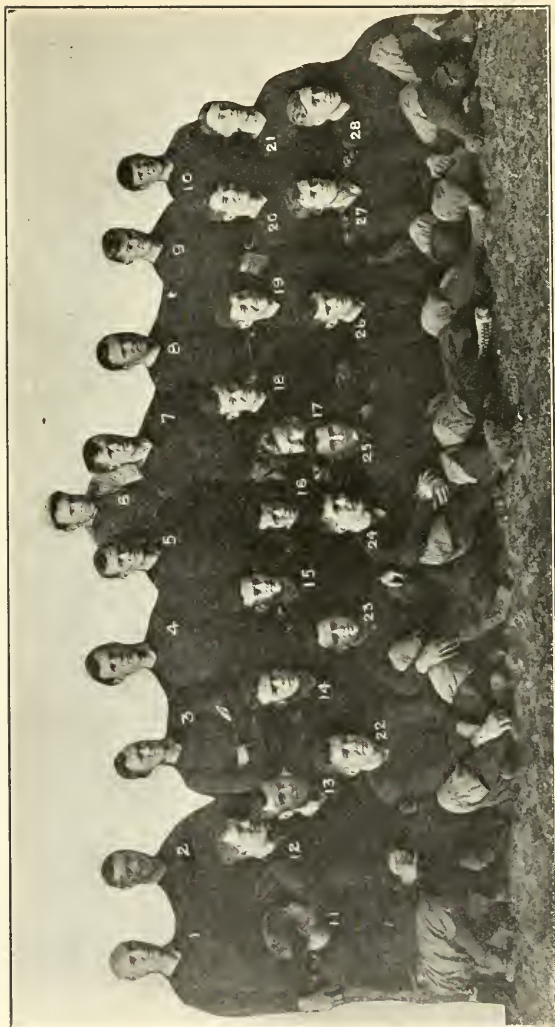
Three-quarters.
Kern (Stanford).
Allen (California).
Watts (California).

Forwards.
C. Phleger (California).
H. Phleger (California).
Pauly (California).
Dole (Stanford).
Hardy (California).
Swartz (California).
Schaupp (Stanford).
Frank (Stanford).

Five-eighths.
Elliott (California).
Stroud (California).

Half-back.
Morris (California).

Reserves.
Evans (California).
Peart (California).
Hansen (California).
Carpenter (California).
King (California).
Erb (Stanford).
Partridge (Stanford).
Gard (Stanford).



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA TEAM.

Records of Teams

STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

23—Barbarians 3	6—Univ. of So. California 0
19—Olympic Club 0	39—Olympic Club 3
31—Barbarians 3	27—British Columbia 3
16—Olympic Club 0	5—British Columbia 6
41—University of Nevada 0	3—Univ. of California 21

OLYMPIC CLUB.

4—Univ. of So. California 8	8—Univ. of California 16
0—Stanford 19	3—Univ. of California 18
0—Stanford 16	0—Univ. of California 60
3—Stanford 39	4—Barbarians 0
0—Univ. of California 8	

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

11—Barbarians 0	18—Olympic Club 3
8—Olympic Club 0	60—Olympic Club 3
31—Barbarians 3	21—Stanford 3
16—Olympic Club 8	21—British Columbia 0
14—Barbarians 3	24—British Columbia 0

HOLLYWOOD HIGH SCHOOL.

5—Univ. of So. California 15	18—Los Angeles Polytechnic 3
0—Los Angeles High 27	14—Redlands 3
4—Los Angeles High 3	0—Redlands 11
8—Manual Arts High 5	0—Riverside 13
17—Manual Arts High 3	3—Riverside 0
0—Los Angeles Polytechnic 17	

FREMONT HIGH SCHOOL.

0—Barbarians 3	3—Oakland High 5
5—U. C. Freshmen 0	6—U. S. Marines 3
6—Alameda 0	0—Alameda 5
23—Lick High 0	0—Berkeley High 9
0—Berkeley High 0	9—Reno High 0
8—Stanford Freshmen 5	14—Oakland Polytechnic 0



1, Dad Moulton, Trainer; 2, Brown; 3, D. W. Burbank, Mgr.; 4, Partridge; 5, Haley; 6, George Presley, Coach; 8, Dole; 9, Schaupp; 10, Smith; 11, Frank; 12, Geissler; 13, Harrigan; 14, Erb; 15, Kern; 16, Gard; 17, Noble; 18, Risling; 19, Woodcock; 20, Sanborn.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY TEAM.

Franklin, Photo.

ST. MATTHEW'S MILITARY ACADEMY.

24—San Mateo High 0	0—Belmont 16
3—Lick High 3	16—Santa Clara High 3
8—San Mateo High 0	9—Mountain View High 3
6—Mission High 16	3—Boone's 3
6—Manzanita Hall 8	

PALO ALTO HIGH SCHOOL.

15—Cogswell Poly. 0	3—Alameda 8
20—Lick High 0	23—San Jose High 3
0—Stanford Freshmen 8	40—Manzanita Hall 0
27—Stanford 2d Freshmen 0	19—Stockton High 0
5—Stanford Freshmen 8	0—Berkeley 3
10—Stanford Freshmen 8	16—Mission 8

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

19—Pomona High 5	0—Polytechnic High 5
0—Polytechnic High 0	5—Los Angeles High 13
0—California Freshmen 15	5—Polytechnic High 0
0—Stanford University 6	8—Olympic Club of S. F. 4

BELMONT MILITARY ACADEMY.

6—Mission 5	8—Hitchcock 5
14—Hitchcock 0	16—St. Matthew's 0
0—San Jose 0	0—Berkeley 8
14—Tamalpais 3	0—Alameda 0
0—Fremont 8	

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE (SECOND TEAM).

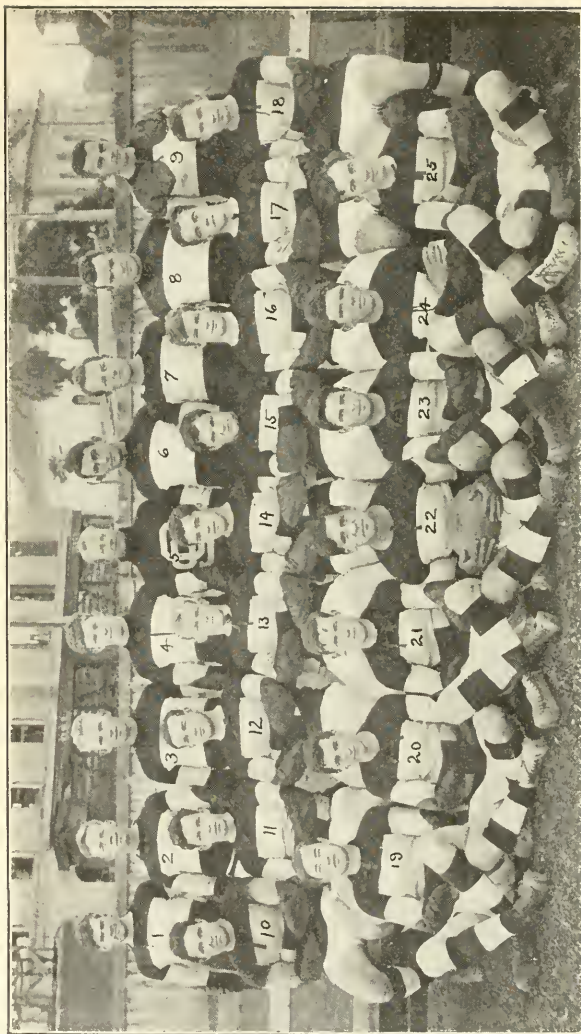
20—Santa Clara High 8	8—St. Mary's College 0
6—San Jose High 5	10—St. Mary's College 0

BAKERSFIELD HIGH SCHOOL.

13—Tulare 0	8—Porterville 0
8—Tulare 0	3—Visalia 8

U. S. MARINES (MARE ISLAND).

3—Mission High 5	3—Stanford 2nd team 21
0—U. of C. 2nd team 28	8—Insurrectos 5
3—Fremont High 6	32—Napa High 0
0—U. of C. 2nd team 28	14—Insurrectos 0
0—Santa Clara 40	5—St. Mary's College 14
3—Barbarian Club 3	



1, Sargent; 2, Gallagher; 3, Momson; 4, Jacobs; 5, Renwick, Coach; 6, Kohner; 7, Hatch; 8, Barry; 9, Palmtag; 10, Wilby; 11, Ramage; 12, Patton; 13, Best; 14, Hogan; 15, Ganahl; 16, Quill; 17, Detels; 18, Bronson; 19, Volght; 20, Curry; 21, Fitzpatrick; 22, Ybarrondo, Capt.; 23, Castruccio; 24, Stewart; 25, Tramutolo.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE TEAM.

ST. IGNATIUS HIGH SCHOOL.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 6—Cogswell High 18 | 0—Lick High 0 |
| 6—Mission High 16 | 0—San Rafael High 25 |
| 3—Lowell High 3 | |

RENO HIGH SCHOOL.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 8—U. of Nevada Preps. 3 | 0—Alameda High 3 |
| 3—U. of Nevada Freshmen 17 | 0—Fremont High 9 |
| 0—Alameda High 22 | |

MISSION HIGH SCHOOL.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 3—Oakland High 3 | 5—Belmont 6 |
| 3—Fremont High 0 | 14—Tamalpias 3 |
| 5—Cogswell 3 | 16—St. Matthew's 6 |
| 5—Cogswell 0 | 14—Lick 5 |
| 17—Oakland Poly. 0 | 24—St. Ignatius 6 |
| 11—Hitchcock 0 | 35—Lowell 3 |
| 18—Hitchcock 3 | 5—U. S. Marines 3 |
| 0—California Freshmen 6 | 8—Palo Alto 16 |
| 0—Stanford Freshmen 42 | |

SACRAMENTO HIGH SCHOOL.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11—University State Farm 0 | 18—Sac. Athletic Club 3 |
| 33—Marysville High 0 | 8—Stockton High 8 |
| 11—Woodland High 3 | 24—Fresno High 0 |
| 8—Stockton High 3 | 21—Sacramento High Alumni 3 |
| 28—Chico High 0 | |

OAKLAND HIGH SCHOOL.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 14—Lowell 0 | 5—St. Mary's 1st team 5 |
| 6—Mission High 3 | 3—U. C. Freshmen 0 |
| 16—University Pacific 3 | 0—Stanford Freshmen 17 |
| 3—U. C. Freshmen 8 | 5—Fremont High 3 |
| 0—St. Mary's 1st team 0 | 3—Berkeley High 10 |

BERKELEY HIGH SCHOOL.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 19—Alameda High 0 | 14—Alameda High 3 |
| 20—Lowell High 0 | 8—Belmont 0 |
| 19—California Freshmen 3 | 9—Fremont High 0 |
| 0—Fremont High 0 | 3—Palo Alto High 0 |
| 0—Stanford Freshmen 3 | 5—Los Angeles High 6 |
| 10—Oakland High 3 | 3—Alumni 3 |



UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC TEAM.

LICK HIGH SCHOOL.

0—Insurrectos 6	3—St. Ignatius 3
8—Oakland Polytechnic 0	9—Mission 16
3—St. Matthew's 3	9—Cogswell 3
0—Lowell 3	3—St. Ignatius 0
6—Hitchcock 9	

POMONA HIGH SCHOOL.

5—Univ. of So. California 19	18—San Bernardino 0
0—Los Angeles High 31	3—Redlands High 0
6—Alumni 0	18—Riverside High 6
39—Bonita High 0	

WOODLAND HIGH SCHOOL.

12—Marysville 0	25—Auburn 3
12—Univ. Farm (Davis) 0	11—Stockton 3
3—Sacramento 11	31—Napa 0
3—Stockton 0	

GILROY HIGH SCHOOL.

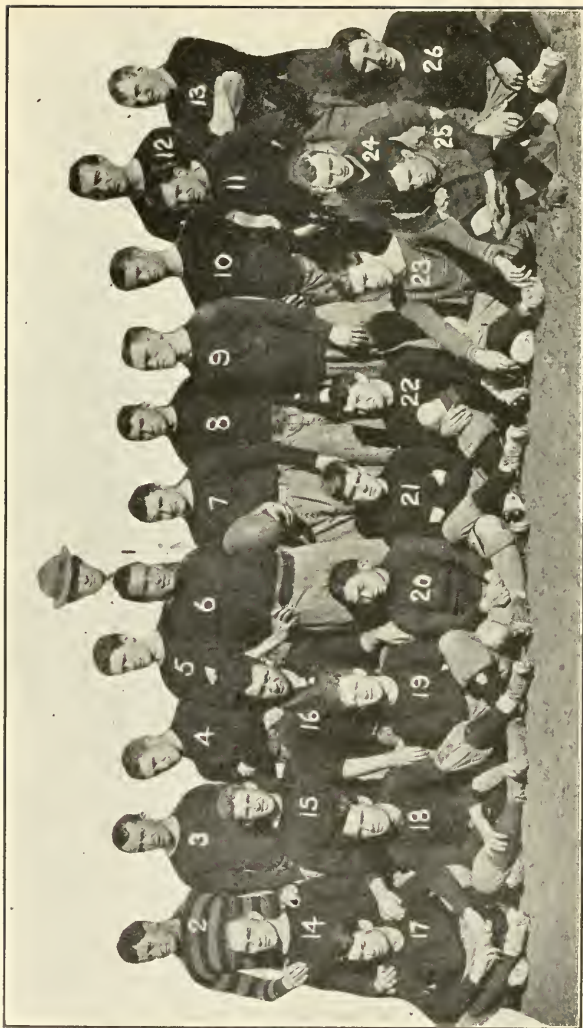
5—Pacific Grove 0	11—Hollister 5
0—Santa Cruz 6	11—Santa Cruz 6
5—Watsonville 0	8—Hollister 5
10—Salinas 8	

HITCHCOCK MILITARY ACADEMY.

3—San Rafael High 0	9—Mt. Tamalpais Mil. Acad. 0
0—Belmont Military Acad. 14	5—Belmont Military Acad. 8
5—Lick High 0	15—St. Ignatius College 0
9—Independents 0	3—Mission High 13
18—Lowell High 0	10—Alumni 6
6—Manzanita Hall 9	

RIVERSIDE HIGH SCHOOL.

18—San Bernardino 5	13—Hollywood 0
16—San Bernardino 3	0—Hollywood 3
10—Redlands 18	6—Pomona 18



ST. MARY'S COLLEGE TEAM.

Results of all International Games Played in New York, California and British Columbia

SEASON OF 1906.

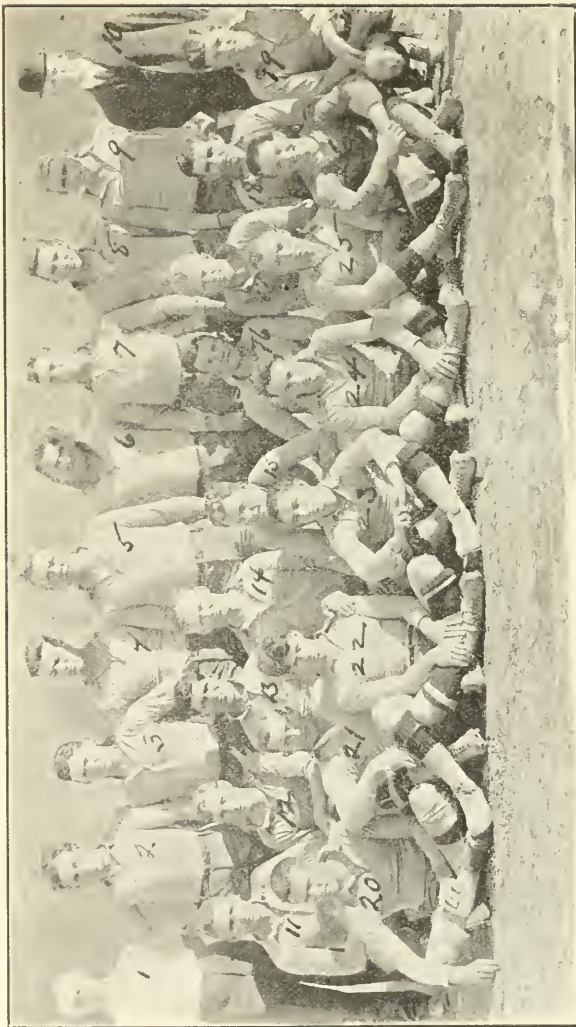
- Feb. 1—New Zealand (All Blacks), 46; New York, 13.
Feb. 9—New Zealand (All Blacks), 43; British Columbia, 6
(played at Berkeley, Cal.).
Feb. 13—New Zealand (All Blacks), 65; British Columbia, 6
(played at Berkeley, Cal.).
Oct. 24—California, 5; Vancouver, 0.
Oct. 27—Vancouver, 3; California, 0.
Oct. 31—Stanford, 5; Vancouver, 3.
Nov. 3—Stanford, 16; Vancouver, 6.
Dec. 25—Vancouver, 11; Stanford, 9 (played at Vancouver).
Jan. 1, 1907—Stanford, 3; Vancouver, 3 (played at Vancouver).

SEASON 1907.

- Oct. 23—California, 16; Vancouver, 12.
Oct. 28—Vancouver, 3; California, 0.
Oct. 30—Stanford, 23; Vancouver, 12.
Nov. 3—Stanford, 5; Vancouver, 3.
Dec. 25—Vancouver, 3; Stanford, 0 (played at Vancouver).
Jan. 1, 1908—Vancouver, 9; Stanford, 5 (played at Vancouver).

SEASON OF 1908.

- Oct. 28—Vancouver, 3; California, 3.
Oct. 31—Vancouver, 3; California, 0.
Nov. 4—Vancouver, 11; Stanford, 3.
Nov. 7—Stanford, 11; Vancouver, 3.
Dec. 26—Stanford, 9; Vancouver, 0 (played at Vancouver).
Jan. 1, 1909—Stanford, 16; Vancouver, 10 (played at Vancouver).



1, Trummer, Trainer; 2, Manning, Capt.; 3, Foss; 4, Swarts; 5, Adamson; 6, Oleson; 7, Tschke; 8, Keller; 9, Davis; 10, Higgins, Coach; 11, Davenport; 12, Murphy; 13, Kaprielian; 14, Cummins; 15, Huntington; 16, Hollingsworth; 17, Castor; 18, Harrell; 19, Maddock; 20, Peters; 21, Millikan; 22, Lavernash; 23, Alber; 24, Huston; 25, Bougher; 26, Wright.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TEAM.

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY.

SEASON OF 1909.

- Feb. 8—Australia (Wallabies), 27; California 'Varsity, 0
Feb. 12—Australia (Wallabies), 13; Stanford, 3.
Feb. 15—Australia (Wallabies), 17; All-star California, 0.
Oct. 27—California, 24; Vancouver, 3.
Oct. 30—California, 39; Vancouver, 0.
Nov. 3—Stanford, 56; Vancouver, 0.
Nov. 6—Stanford, 13; Vancouver, 3.
Dec. 25—Vancouver, 3; California, 0 (played at Vancouver)
Dec. 29—Vancouver, 4; California, 0 (played at Vancouver)
Jan. 1, 1910—California, 14; Vancouver, 3 (played at Vancouver).

SEASON OF 1910.

- June 25—California All Star team, 8; New Zealand Native Maori team, 0.
Dec. 26—Vancouver, 13; Stanford, 6 (played at Vancouver).
Dec. 26—California, 0; Victoria, 0 (played at Victoria, B. C.).
Dec. 29—California, 3; Victoria, 0 (played at Victoria, B. C.).
Jan. 1, 1911—Stanford, 10; Vancouver, 5 (played at Vancouver).
Jan. 2—Stanford, 9; Vancouver, 0 (played at Vancouver).
Jan. 2—Victoria, 3; California, 3 (played at Victoria).

SEASON OF 1911.

- Nov. 2—Stanford, 27; British Columbia, 3
Nov. 4—British Columbia, 6; Stanford, 5.
Oct. 25—California, 21; British Columbia, 0.
Oct. 28—California, 24; British Columbia, 0
Dec. 25—Vancouver, 18; Stanford, 8 (played at Vancouver)
Dec. 25—Victoria, 0; California, 0 (played at Victoria).
Dec. 29—Victoria, 6; California, 3 (played at Victoria).
Jan. 1, 1912—Victoria, 8; California, 0 (played at Victoria)
Jan. 1, 1912—Vancouver, 8; Stanford, 0 (played at Vancouver).



1. McGrath; 2. Beach; 3. Jacobs; 4. Kohner; 5. Lyng; 6. Palmtag; 7. Sargent; 8. Fitzpatrick; 9. Davis; 10. Ramage; 11. Diepenbrock; 12. Curry; 13. DeFior; 14. Hardy, Capt.; 15. Castruccio; 16. Harkins.
SANTA CLARA COLLEGE SECOND TEAM.

RECORDS OF GAMES PLAYED BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY TEAM.
COMPOSED OF STANFORD-CALIFORNIA-NEVADA MEN, THAT
TOURED AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND IN 1910.

Games played in Australia as follows:

- June 18—Sydney University, 17; American Universities, 6.
June 22—Sydney University, 10; American Universities, 9.
June 25—N. Z. Maoris, 13; American Universities, 11.
June 27—N. Z. Maoris, 28; American Universities, 3.
June 29—American Universities, 10; Maitland, 9.
July 2—Sydney University, 18; American Universities, 8.
July 6—American Universities, 11; Orange District, 9.
July 9—Amer. Universities, 8; Sydney Metropolitan Union, 8.

Games played in New Zealand:

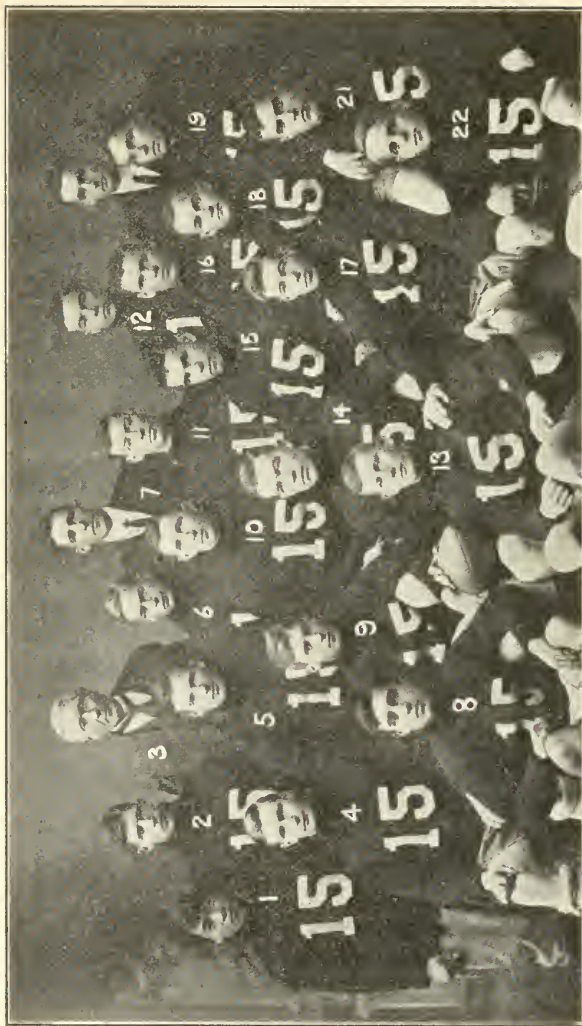
- July 16—Wellington, 22; American Universities, 0.
July 20—Dunedin, 9; American Universities, 3.
July 23—Christ Church, 19; American Universities, 0.
July 27—Wanganui, 18; American Universities, 6.
July 30—American Universities, 6; Roturura, 3.
Aug. 3—American Universities, 13; Auckland, 13.

Net result of tour—Won 3, lost 9, tied 2.

RECORDS OF ALL IMPORTANT RUGBY GAMES
SINCE 1906.

STANFORD VS. CALIFORNIA SERIES.

- Nov. 10, 1906—Stanford, 6; California, 3.
Nov. 10, 1907—Stanford, 21; California, 11.
Nov. 13, 1908—Stanford, 12; California, 3.
Nov. 13, 1909—California, 19; Stanford, 13.
Nov. 12, 1910—California, 25; Stanford, 6.
Nov. 12, 1911—California, 21; Stanford, 3.



1. Housawa; 2. Hutchinson; 3. Dad Moulton, Trainer; 4. Wynne; 5. Soper; 6. Wilson; 7. D. W. Burbank, Mgr.; 8. Reising; 9. Templeton; 10. Burris; 11. Dutton; 12. Clark; 13. Hale; 14. Wines; 15. Wines; 16. Ross; 17. Cookson; 18. Franklin, Photo; 19. Jacommi; 20. George Presley, Coach; 21. Erb; 22. Steinbart.

STANFORD FRESHMAN TEAM.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE VS. SANTA CLARA COLLEGE SERIES.

- Nov. 25, 1909—St. Mary, 5; Santa Clara, 0.
Nov. 19, 1910—Santa Clara, 7; St. Mary, 3.
Nov. 25, 1911—St. Mary, 5; Santa Clara, 3.

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP, OLYMPIC VS. BARBARIANS.

- Nov. 26, 1908—Olympic, 10; Barbarians, 8.
Nov. 20, 1909—Olympic, 6; Barbarians, 3.
Nov. 27, 1910—Olympic, 3; Barbarians, 0.
Dec. 2, 1911—Olympic, 4; Barbarians, 0.

COOPER KEITH CHALLENGE CUP SERIES.

ALL GAMES PLAYED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1907 series won by Vancouver.

- Dec. 25, 1907—Vancouver, 3; Stanford, 0.
Jan. 1, 1908—Vancouver, 9; Stanford 5.

1908 series won by Stanford.

- Dec. 26, 1908—Stanford, 9; Vancouver, 0.
Jan. 1, 1909—Stanford, 16; Vancouver, 10.

1909 series won by Vancouver.

- Dec. 25—Vancouver, 3; California, 0.
Dec. 29—Vancouver, 4; California, 0.
Jan. 1, 1910—California, 14; Vancouver, 3.

1910 series won by California.

- Dec. 26—California, 0; Victoria, 0.
Dec. 29—California, 3; Victoria, 0.
Jan. 2, 1911—California, 3; Victoria, 3.

1911 series won by Victoria.

- Dec. 25—California, 0; Victoria, 0.
Dec. 29—Victoria, 6; California, 3.
Jan. 1, 1912—Victoria, 8; California, 0.



1, Weedmark; 2, Shry; 3, Schmittou; 4, Beckwith; 5, Schmittou; 6, Castle; 7, Hodgeson; 8, Pomeroy, Coach; 9, Scruggs, Mgr.; 10, Wilson; 11, Anderson; 12, Steed; 13, Beckwith; 14, Jones; 15, Gardner; 16, McFarland, Capt.; 17, McFarland; 18, Linden; 19, Hastings.

PORTERVILLE UNION HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

Champions of the Central California Amateur Athletic League.

Constitution and By-Laws of the California Rugby Union

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The name of the Union is the CALIFORNIA RUGBY UNION.

MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 2. This Union shall be composed of the following Rugby foot ball clubs:

University of California,
Stanford University,
University of Nevada,
University of Southern
California,

Barbarian Club,
Santa Clara College,
Olympic Club,
St. Mary's College,

and such other clubs as may be elected to membership by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors.

AFFILIATES.

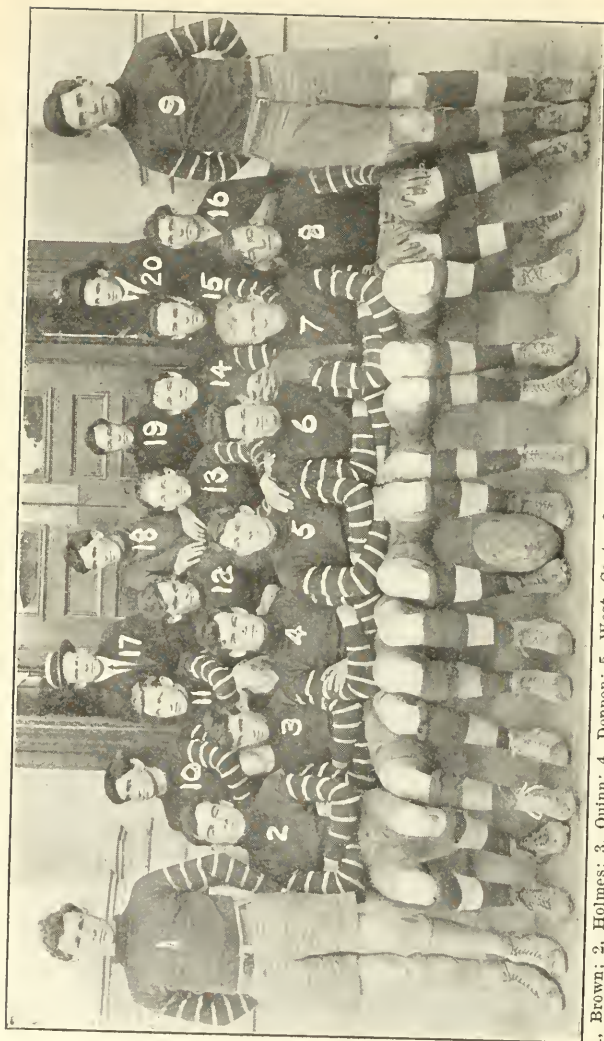
SEC. 3. It affiliates with and adopts the rules of foot ball as fixed by the Rugby Foot Ball Union of Great Britain, provided the alterations made from time to time by that body shall take effect only upon official notification of the same to the Board of Directors of the California Rugby Union.

OBJECTS.

SEC. 4. Its objects are to foster and control Rugby foot ball throughout the State; to make all arrangements for teams visiting the State; and to take the entire management of the California representative teams; to be a court of appeals in the State in all matters, whether of dispute, misconduct or otherwise; to consider and suggest to the English Rugby Union any alterations or additions to the rules of foot ball which may appear desirable.

FUNDS.

SEC. 5. All payments, funds and assets shall be made to the Treasurer and by him deposited in such bank as chosen by the Board of Directors. No payments shall be made except by check signed by the Treasurer and the President of the California Rugby Union.



1, Brown; 2, Holmes; 3, Quinn; 4, Dennen; 5, West, Capt.; 6, Hearle; 7, Coombs; 8, Scribner; 9, Slater; 10, O'Hare; 11, Mills; 12, Furman; 13, Weigand; 14, Edwards; 15, Mull; 16, Easton; 17, D. Griffith, Coach; 18, Carver; 19, Williams; 20, R. Smith, Mgr. James, Photo.

BAKERSFIELD HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

HEADQUARTERS.

SEC. 6. The headquarters of the Union shall be in San Francisco, California, where all general meetings shall be held. An annual meeting shall take place on the last Friday in April of each year.

YEAR.

SEC. 7. The football year shall commence on the First of August. All subscriptions shall become due on that date.

ARTICLE II.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SECTION 1. The affairs of the Union shall be managed by the Board of Directors and such committee and committees as it may appoint.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors shall consist of one representative from each club included in the membership of the Union. The officers of the Union shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, elected by a majority vote of the directors.

SEC. 3. No action of the Board of Directors of this Union shall be binding unless it shall receive a majority vote of the representatives.

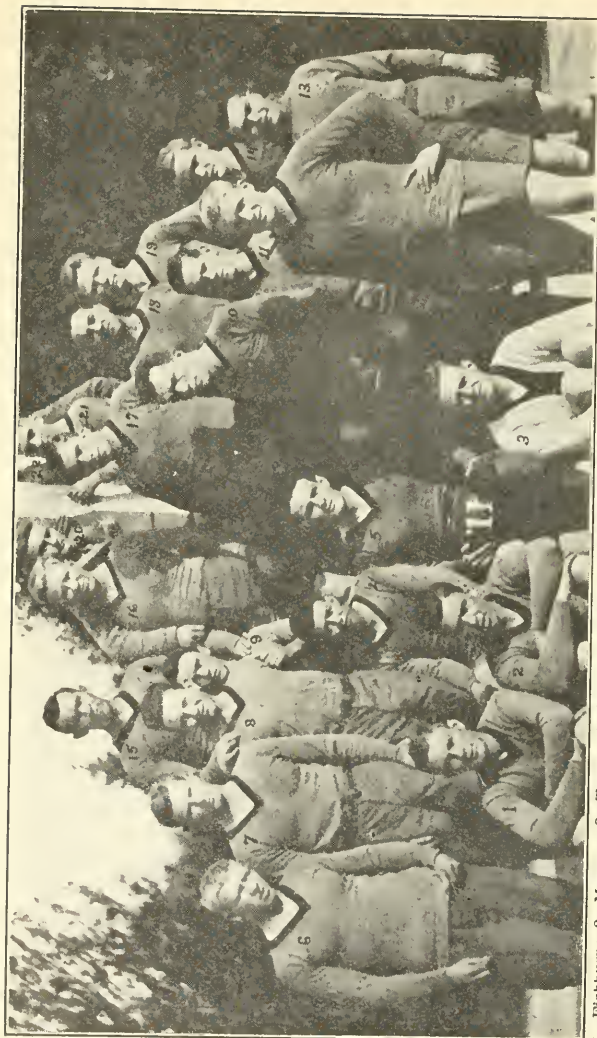
ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Union; to see that the by-laws, rules and regulations now or hereafter adopted shall be enforced; to have a general supervision over all affairs of the Union and at the annual meeting to make a general report of the affairs and concerns of the Union. He shall be, ex-officio, a member of all standing and special committees.

SEC. 2. He shall at the commencement of his term of office appoint the following committees from the Board of Directors, to wit: *Finance, Committee of International Games, Committee on Referees*, and such other committees as the board may desire, and he shall have power to make changes therein when, in his opinion, the best interests of the Union shall be served thereby.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The Vice-President shall have the same power and duties as the President when the President is absent.



1, Fishburn; 2, Maurer; 3, Tryon; 4, Strickler; 5, Barker, Capt.; 6, T. Lane; 7, Kirk; 8, Dunn; 9, Hill; 10, Loose; 11, Finley; 12, C. Lane; 13, Churchill; 14, Johnston; 15, Brown; 16, Harris; 17, Fisher; 18, Baruch; 19, Block; 20, Latimer; 21, Beletney; 22, Finnell, Mgr.

BELMONT SCHOOL TEAM.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Union and of the meetings of the Board of Directors. He shall have charge of all accounts and the officials' correspondence of the Union; keep a record of all members of the Union, and submit a report at the annual meeting, financial and otherwise.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall collect and receive all money due the Union; keep a record of all receipts and disbursements, and, together with the President, shall sign all checks.

ARTICLE VII.

ANNUAL DUES.

SECTION 1. The annual dues to this Union shall be \$10.00 for each club, payable to the Treasurer.

ARTICLE VIII.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The meetings held by the Union shall be the annual meeting, and not less than one meeting each month during the foot ball season, which shall be from August 1 to December 31, and such other special meeting as may be called from time to time during the year.

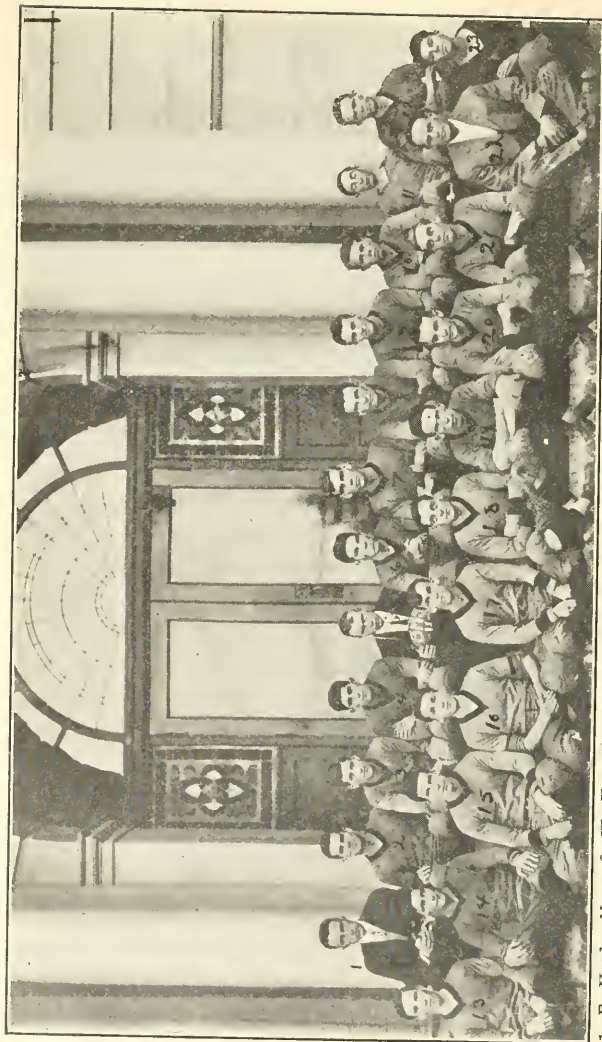
SEC. 2. At least fourteen days' notice of the annual meeting shall be given to each club in the Union and at least seven days' notice for all other meetings.

SEC. 3. The ordinary business to be transacted at the annual meeting shall be the consideration and adoption of the annual report and balance sheet, duly audited; the election of officers for the ensuing year, and such other business provided in the by-laws.

ARTICLE IX.

POWERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors shall have the power to make rules for its procedure; it shall govern Rugby foot ball in California (see article on Stanford-California agreement); it shall decide all questions brought before it regarding the rules and shall at all times make a special effort to further and foster the welfare of Rugby foot ball.



1, E. Hardy, Mgr.; 2, W. Knowels; 3, Slater; 4, H. Vilas; 5, Sinclair, Capt.; 6, White; 7, H. Hardy, Act. Capt.; 8, Brown; 9, Van Haren; 11, Haines; 12, Johnson; 13, Montgomery; 14, Baronde; 15, S. Forbes; 16, Hayes; 17, Clapton; 18, Austin; 19, R. Forbes; 20, Rice; 21, Partch; 22, Von Menderscheid, Coach; 23, R. Vilas.

BERKELEY HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

Glessner, Morse Co., Photo.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Each club shall be furnished with a copy of the by-laws of the Union not later than the first week in August.

SEC. 2. Any club more than two months in default with respect to money due this Union shall be liable to suspension from the list of members.

SEC. 3. No member of any club affiliated to this Union shall receive or be paid any remuneration for services in the foot ball field.

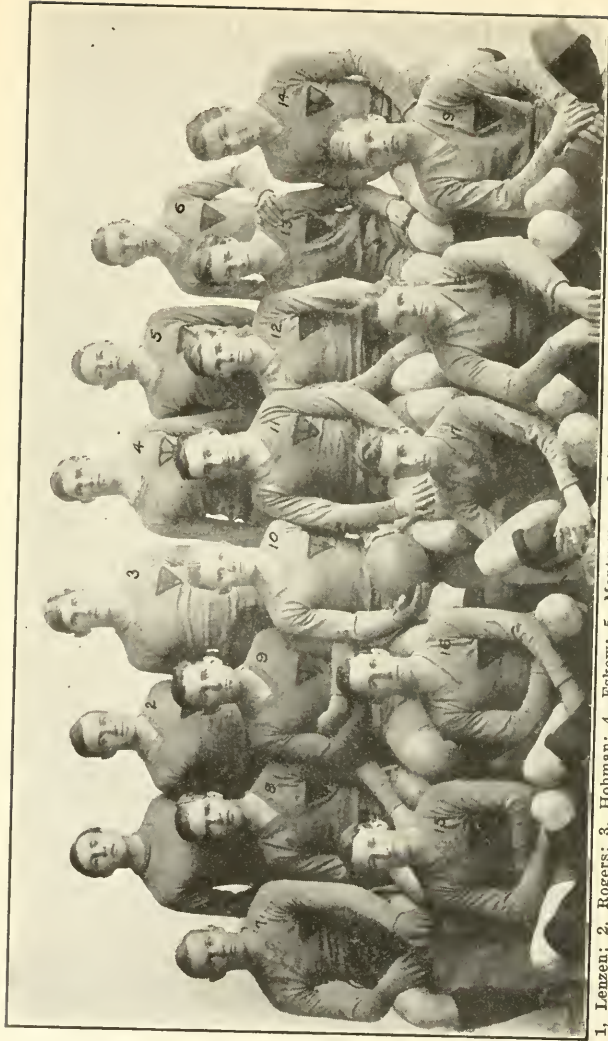
SEC. 4. If any club a member of this Union shall have special rules or by-laws under which their teams are conducted they will be obliged to furnish this Union with a copy of the same as soon after the commencement of the season as possible.

RULES.

First—Games shall be played in accordance with the rules of Rugby Foot Ball as recognized by the Rugby Union of Great Britain.

Second—A referee shall be appointed for each match by the California Rugby Union, and in the event of the referee so appointed not attending such game, the captains of the two sides shall select a referee.

NOTE—Special agreement between this Union and Stanford and California.



1, Lenz; 2, Rogers; 3, Hohman; 4, Eskew; 5, Montgomery; 6, Stallman; 7, Henderson; 8, Rohde; 9, Trepte, Mgr.; 10, Rust, Capt.; 11, Cowen; 12, White; 13, Duckell; 14, Nehaus; 15, Fuchs; 16, McAbee; 17, Cormack; 18, Congers; 19, Hacke.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ARTS (LICK SCHOOL) TEAM.

Eushnell, Photo.

Special Amendment

The following rules shall be binding in all games between the University of California and Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Whenever any of the provisions of this Amendment fail to agree with any provisions of the Rules as hereinbefore stated, the provisions of the Amendment shall govern.

RULE I. All games shall be played on a field 110 yards long and 75 yards wide.

RULE II. (a) The officials of the game shall be a Referee, an Umpire, if the captain of either team desires one; two Touch Judges and two Time Keepers. Such officials shall be mutually agreed upon by the Rules Committee, consisting of the Captain and head coach of each team and one alumnus from each University, at a meeting to be held in San Francisco the Monday night after the last Saturday in October.

(b) The Umpire's jurisdiction shall be exclusive and his decision final in enforcing the provisions of the following rules:

Sec. b, rule 3.

(b) When he notices rough or foul play or misconduct. For the first offense he shall either caution the player or order him off the ground, but for the second offense he must order him off.

"OFF-SIDE."

7.—A player is placed off-side if he enters a scrummage from his opponents' side, or if the ball has been kicked, touched, or is being run with by one of his own side behind him. A player can be off-side in his opponents' In-goal, but not in his own, except where one of his side takes a free kick behind his goal line, in which case all of his side must be behind the ball when kicked.

8.—An off-side player is placed on side:

(a) When an opponent has run five yards with the ball.



COGSWELL SCHOOL TEAM.

Etter, Photo.

- (b) When the ball has been kicked by, or has touched an opponent.
- (c) When one of his side has run in front of him with the ball.
- (d) When one of his side has run in front of him, having kicked the ball when behind him.

An off-side player shall not play the ball, nor during the time an opponent has the ball, run, tackle, or actively or passively obstruct, nor may he approach or wilfully remain within ten yards of any player waiting for the ball; on any breach of this law, the opposite side shall be awarded, at their option:

- (e) A free kick, the place of such breach being taken as the mark.
- (f) A scrummage at the spot where the ball was last played by the offending side before such breach occurred.

Except in the case of unintentional off-side, when a scrummage shall be formed where such breach occurred.

"FREE-KICKS."

10.—* * * But if any of the opposite side do charge before the player having the ball commences to run or offers to kick or the ball has touched the ground for a place-kick (and this applies to tries at goal as well as free-kicks), provided the kicker has not taken his kick, the charge may be disallowed.

Sec. e, i, j, k, of rule 11:

- (e) Illegally tackles, charges, or obstructs as in Law 8.
- (i) Not himself running for the ball, charges or obstructs an opponent not holding the ball.
- (j) Shouts "all on side," or words to that effect, when his players are not on side.
- (k) Not in a scrummage, wilfully obstructs, his opponents' backs by remaining on his opponents' side of the ball when it is in a scrummage.

When there has been a violation of any rule which is within the jurisdiction of the Umpire, his whistle or horn shall be of equal effect in stopping play as the whistle of the referee, and he shall enforce the penalties as provided in these rules.



1, Meadows; 2, McDonald; 3, Smith; 4, Samuels; 5, Parker; 6, Wlehen; 7, McElrath; 8, Ogden; 9, Wells; 10, Fack; 11, Angus; 12, King; 13, Cohen, Capt.; 14, Millbolland; 15, Weeks; 16, Rand; 17, Baldwin; 18, Glasscock, Coach; 19, Morse.

FREMONT HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

(c) The authority and jurisdiction of the Referee shall be as provided in rule 3, except in so far as it is amended by the provisions of the immediately foregoing section. The duties of the other officials shall be as provided in the rules.

NOTE:—The Referee shall be provided with a whistle, the Umpire with a horn or something the sound of which will be clearly distinguishable from the Referee's whistle, and the time-keepers with a pistol, which they shall fire at the expiration of each half.

RULE III. A try is gained by the player who first puts his hand on the ball on the ground in his opponent's In-goal, or when the ball in the possession of a player is declared held, by the Referee, in either case the ball or any part of it being on, over, or behind the opponent's goal line.

The point where the try is marked, however, is not where the ball is carried across the line, but where the ball is fairly held, or touched down.

NOTE:—If the ball is carried into touch-in-goal from in-goal, a try is marked at the point where the touch line crosses the goal line.

RULE IV. Neither team shall in any game, play more than eighteen men—that is, each team shall be allowed three (3) substitutes and no more. All substitutes must present themselves to the Referee before taking their place.



1, E. E. Brownell, Principal; 2, Peabody; 3, Cribari; 4, Cullen; 5, Ventuleth; 6, Newby, Coach; 7, Chesbro; 8, H. Brownell; 9, W. Mayock; 10, Rea, Capt.; 11, Parmelee; 12, A. Lucke; 13, Newport; 14, Fahey; 15, B. Lucke; 16, R. Mayock, Mgr.; 17, Chourre; 18, Barshinger; 19, Sherman.

GILROY HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

The Laws of the Game of Rugby Foot Ball

I. INTRODUCTION.

1.—The Rugby Game of Foot Ball should be played by 15 players on each side. The field-of-play shall not exceed 110 yards in length, nor 75 in breadth, and shall be as near these dimensions as practicable. The lines defining the boundary of the field-of-play shall be suitably marked, and shall be called the goal-lines at the ends and the touch-lines at the sides. On each goal-line and equidistant from the touch-lines shall be two upright posts, called goal-posts, exceeding 11 feet in height, and placed 18 feet 6 inches apart, and joined by a cross-bar 10 feet from the ground; and the object of the game shall be to kick the ball over this cross-bar and between the posts. The game shall be played with an oval ball of as nearly as possible the following size and weight, namely:

Length	11	to	11¼ in
Length circumference	30	"	31 "
Width circumference	25½	"	26 "
Weight	13	"	14½ oz.

Hand sewn and not less than 8 stitches to the inch.

The Spalding No. RX, six-piece, or No. F, four-piece, Official Rugby Foot Balls are the official ball of the game and must be used in all matches.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS.

All grounds should be properly marked out, including the half-way, 25 yards, touch, five yards from touch, goal and dead-ball lines (unless other boundaries form these latter). If it is necessary to use flags at the half-way and 25-yard lines, these should be set well back from the touch-lines. Corner flags should be used, and should be at the junction of touch and goal lines. Flags should be 5 feet 6 inches from the ground.

It is the duty of the visiting team to see that the ground complies with Law 1 as to size, and is properly marked, that the dead-ball line is distinct, etc., and it is the duty of each side to see that their opponents do not play more than fifteen men. If they fail to see to these points before the game begins, no appeal can afterwards be entertained in relation thereto except in regard to the last-mentioned point, which can be objected to during the game, but such objection will not affect the result of the game prior thereto.

There is no rule to prevent a team starting short, making up its complement later, but in all such cases the Referee and opposing captain must be notified.



1, Bishop; 2, Esola; 3, Colgan; 4, Ludden; 5, Kelly, Capt.; 6, Cauthers; 7, Jeffreys; 8, Bentley, Coach; 9, Watson; 10, McMurtry; 11, Hammon; 12, Morton; 13, Laffin; 14, Higgins; 15, Porter; 16, Spear; 17, Day.
 HITCHCOCK MILITARY ACADEMY TEAM, SAN RAFAEL.

II. GLOSSARY—DUTIES OF OFFICIALS—SCORING.

2.—The following terms occur in the laws, and have the respective meanings attached to each:

DEAD-BALL LINES.—Not more than 25 yards behind and equidistant from each goal-line, and parallel thereto, shall be lines, which shall be called the Dead-Ball Lines, and if the ball or player holding the ball touch or cross these lines the ball shall be dead and out of play.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS.

Attention is drawn to the words "equidistant from the goal line" in the definition.

In the event of a player marking in his own "in-goal," and his opponents charging the kick down over the dead-ball line, the ball becomes dead.

Referees are requested in the event of the dead-ball lines not being marked, to make some arrangements with the captains with respect to the same.

From the kick-off, if the ball should cross the dead-ball lines, a drop-out must be taken.

IN-GOAL.—Those portions of the ground immediately at the ends of the field-of-play and between the touch-lines, produced to the dead-ball lines, are called In-Goal. The goal-lines are In-Goal.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS.

If the ball is placed on the goal line by an attacking player it is a try, and if by a defending player it is a touch-down.

If a player holding the ball in his own in-goal touches the referee, the ball is dead at the spot, and a drop-out must be taken; except in the case of a player having run back behind his own goal line, in which case the ball must be scrummaged at the spot whence it was carried back and not at five yards, as is generally supposed by most players.

Question—A player tackled in the field-of-play by the legs and is brought down to the ground (though the ball not having touched the ground), stretches forward and plants the ball against the goal posts. Is this a try?

Answer—Yes, because the goal posts are in-goals.

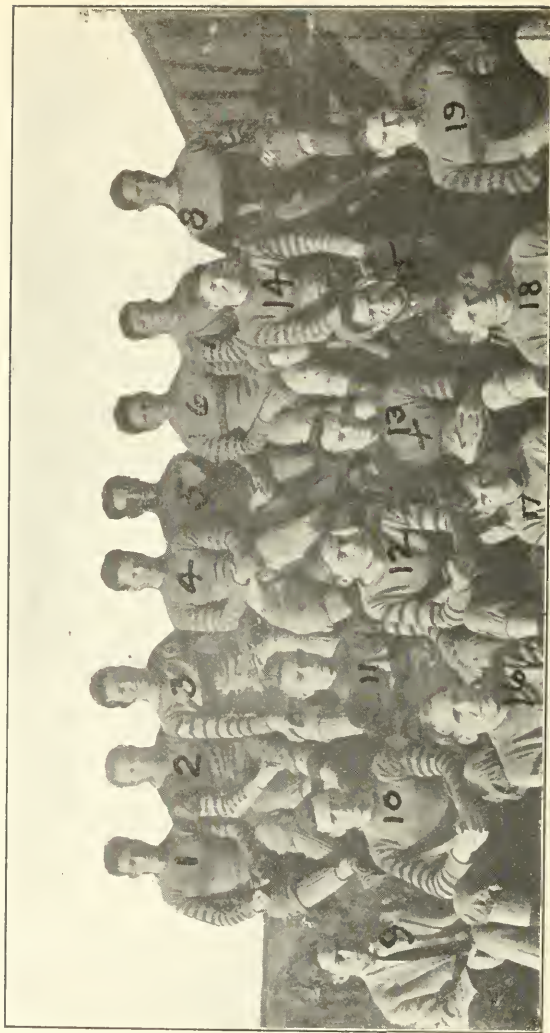
TOUCH.—Those portions of the ground immediately at the sides of the field-of-play and between the goal-lines, if produced, are called Touch. The touch-lines and all posts and flags marking these lines, or the center, or 25 yards lines, are in Touch.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS.

A player with the ball in his possession touching a flag on the touch-line, is in-touch.

A player may be in-touch and yet play the ball with his foot if the ball be not in-touch.

A player, provided he is not carrying the ball, may be



HOLLYWOOD HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

in-touch and yet score a try by touching the ball down with his hand.

The ball blown over the touch-line, and blown back, shall be considered as in-touch.

TOUCH-IN-GOAL.—Those portions of the ground immediately at the four corners of the field-of-play, and between the goal and touch-lines, if respectively produced, are called Touch-in-Goal. The corner posts and flags are Touch-in-Goal.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS.

If the ball, or player holding it, touch one of the corner posts or flags, the ball must be considered as in touch-in-goal. A player may himself be in touch-in-goal and yet play the ball with his foot, if the ball be not in touch-in-goal; or he may touch it down with his hands and score.

Question—The corner post at the junction of the goal and touch-lines, has by some means been knocked over, so that the flag hangs in the field-of-play. A player on the attack carrying the ball, dives for the line and strikes the flag, carrying it down with his weight, but still having his whole body in the field-of-play, stretches out and plants the ball over the goal line. Is this a try?

Answer—No. The corner flags are touch-in-goal and the referee should order a "drop-out." It is also the duty of the home team to see that all flags, etc., are in proper place and the visiting team to satisfy itself on this point.

A DROP-KICK is made by letting the ball fall from the hands, and kicking it as it rises.

A PLACE-KICK is made by kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground for the purpose.

The placer and the kicker must be two distinct players.

If the placer inadvertently drops the ball, he shall not be considered to have placed it.

The opposing side cannot charge a place-kick until the ball has actually been placed on the ground.

A PUNT is made by letting the ball fall from the hands and kicking it before it touches the ground.

A TACKLE is when the holder of the ball is held by one or more players of the opposite side **SO THAT HE CANNOT PASS IT.**

Particular attention is called to the new addition to this rule "so that he cannot pass it." Also to the fact that the law on held has been eliminated and is embodied in the law on tackle by the new addition.

A player must be considered as tackled if he, on being grasped by an opponent, fall, and the ball whilst in his possession touch the ground.

When a player is tackled with the ball it can only be brought into play with the foot.

If a player carrying the ball be thrown or knocked over (but not tackled) and the ball touches the ground, he may nevertheless get up with it and continue his run, or pass it.



LOWELL HIGH SCHOOL.

Smith, Photo.

A **SCRUMMAGE**, which can only take place in the field of play, is formed by one or more players from each side closing round the ball when it is on the ground, or by their closing up in readiness to allow the ball to be put on the ground between them.

The referee may order the ball to be put into the scrummage from either side he may choose.

The side not committing the breach has the right to put the ball into the scrummage.

When an attacking side in a scrummage pushes the defending side over the goal line and touches the ball down, a try should be allowed, but if the ball be touched down by the defending side a touch-down should be allowed.

The referee has sole control of the game and, therefore, the right to put the ball in when a scrummage has been formed; but he should only use this right under exceptional cases, as, for instance, when a scrummage is formed near a goal line, when it is of the utmost importance that it should be put in with the greatest precision.

The ball cannot be picked up with the hands from a scrummage.

A **TRY** is gained by the player who first puts his hand on the ball on the ground in his opponents' in-goal.

Question—A free kick being given in such a position in front of the goal posts which necessitates the kicker going behind his own goal line to take the kick, and the ball falls in "in-goal" from a weak kick and an attacker drops on the ball, claiming a try. Is this a try?

Answer—No try. The ball did not cross the goal line and must be kicked out again into the field-of-play. This is a decision by the "Manchester and District Rugby Union Referee's Society" of England, admittedly the most authoritative body on Rugby in the world.

Particular attention is called to this decision, as up to 1910 a try was allowed, such a thing as the decision now makes illegal.

When an attacking side in a scrummage pushes the defending side over the goal line and touches the ball down, a try shall be allowed, but if the ball be touched down by the defending side a touch-down shall be allowed.

In the case of the ball rolling over the goal line and touching a spectator before a player from either side has had time to touch it down the referee shall:

(a.) Award a touch-down if he considers the ball would have gone dead before any attacking player could have touched it, or that a defending player would have touched it first.

(b.) Award a try if he thinks but for the interference a try would have been scored.

(c.) If in doubt, give the point against the side responsible for the ground arrangements, and in so doing he shall regard all officials and spectators as offending players.

It is a try if a player passes or kicks the ball back behind his own goal line and the ball is touched down by one of his opponents.



MISSION HIGH SCHOOL.

If a player touches the ball down behind his opponents' goal line and picks it up again, he shall be allowed a try at the spot where it was first touched down.

To score a try it is not necessary to lie on the ground with the ball. A player can be running at full speed and bend down and touch the ball in his opponent's in-goal and continue his run and he has scored a try.

A player who crosses the opponents' goal line with the ball in his possession, and before grounding it touch the referee, shall be allowed a try at the spot.

If the ball not in possession of a player strikes the referee or touch-judge when in-goal, a try should be awarded to the attacking side if, in the referee's opinion, a try would undoubtedly have been obtained, but for the ball touching the referee or touch-judge; otherwise a drop-out from the twenty-five should be ordered.

A TOUCH-DOWN is when a player touches down as above in his own in-goal.

If the ball is bounced, but not put down in in-goal, it is still in play; so that if a defending player after merely bouncing the ball, throws it forward, a five yards' penalty scrummage should be ordered; or if he carries it into the field of play and then throws it forward, a scrum is incurred at the spot where he throws it forward.

A GOAL is obtained by kicking the ball from the field-of-play, by any place-kick except a kick-off, or by any drop-kick except a drop-out, without touching the ground or any player of either side over the opponents' cross-bar, whether it touch such cross-bar or either goal-post or not.

A goal is scored if the ball has crossed the bar, although it may have been blown back afterwards.

No goal can be scored from a punt.

KNOCKING-ON and **THROWING-FORWARD** are propelling the ball by the hand or arm in the direction of the opponents' in-goal; a throw-out of touch cannot be claimed as a throw-forward.

A rebound is not a knock-on, and therefore no fair catch can be made therefrom, or a penalty given. This is important, as some referees appear to regard a rebound as a knock-on. If the ball is passed back, but after alighting on the ground is blown forward, the pass is good, provided the ball did not alight in front of the passer.

If the ball is actually knocked on, no matter how slightly, it must be considered a knock-on, but there must be some movement of the hand or arm forcing the ball in the direction of the opponents' in-goal to constitute a knock-on or throw-forward.

In ruling on "knock-on and throw-forward," referees' attention is particularly called to Rule 16. For a knock-on or throw-forward the whistle should not be blown until it is ascertained whether the opposing side or the side committing the breach gain the advantage. If the side committing the infraction gain the advantage a scrum should be ordered, otherwise the play should be allowed to continue.



1. Lloyd; 2. W. Harvey; 3. Leggett; 4. Ervine; 5. Forbes; 6. Foster; 7. Meyers; 8. Taver; 9. Davls; 10. Madison; 11. Tobin; 12. Harvey; 13. Powers; 14. McMillan, Capt.; 15. Mobley; 16. Brown; 17. Douglas.

MOUNT TAMALAPPAIS MILITARY ACADEMY TEAM.

A **FAIR CATCH** is a catch made direct from a kick, or knock-on, or throw-forward, by one of the opposite side; the catcher must immediately claim the same by making a mark with his heel at the spot where he made the catch.

A fair catch can only be claimed by the catcher making his mark **AFTER** he has caught the ball; the mark, however, must be made as soon after the ball is caught as possible; and in practice, referees might allow a claim when the mark was simultaneously made with the catching.

It is a mistaken idea of players that they can claim a fair catch while in the air jumping for the ball. The catch cannot be claimed until the mark is made by the heels.

A fair catch can only be made from a kick, knock-on or throw-forward direct, and the ball **MUST** be taken clean at the first attempt.

A fair catch can be made in a player's own in-goal.

If a player kicks the ball with his knee, or any part below it, and an opponent makes a fair catch, it shall be awarded.

The attention of referees is drawn to the fact that a fair catch can only be claimed by the catcher making a mark with his heel at the spot where he made the catch.

A fair catch must at all times be clean at the first attempt.

A fair catch cannot be made after the ball has touched goal-posts or cross-bars.

A fair catch cannot be made when the ball rebounds from a player.

A player can intercept a pass, but can only claim a fair catch if such a pass is forward.

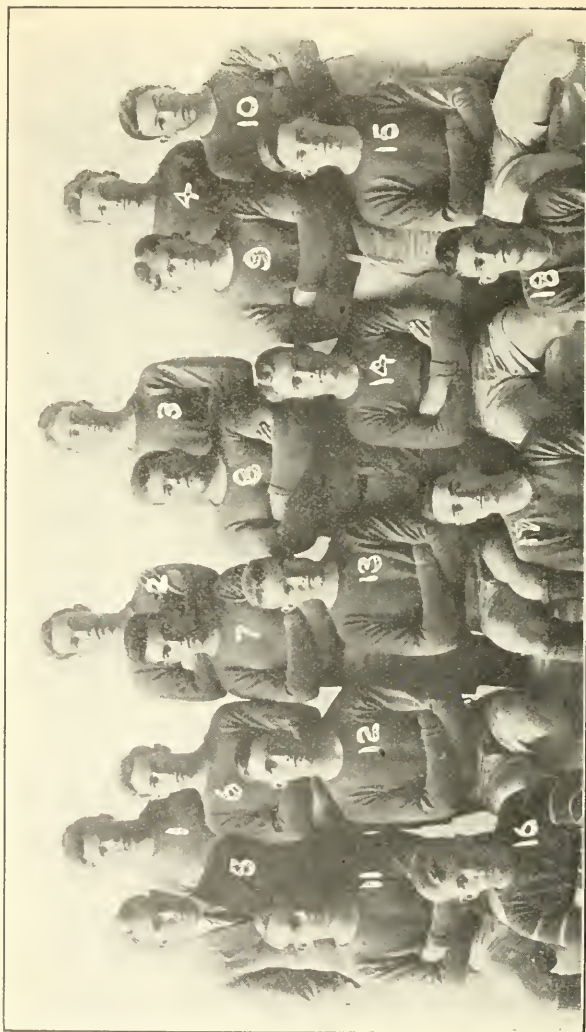
Any player of the side making the fair catch can place or kick the ball.

KICK-OFF is a place kick from the center of the field-of-play; the opposite side may not stand within ten yards of the ball, nor charge until the ball be kicked, otherwise another kick-off shall be allowed. If the ball pitch in touch the opposite side may **ACCEPT THE KICK, HAVE THE BALL KICKED OVER AGAIN, OR SCRUMMAGED IN THE CENTER OF THE GROUND.**

DROP-OUT is a drop-kick from within 25 yards of the kicker's goal-line; within which distance the opposite side may not charge, otherwise another drop-out shall be allowed. If the ball pitch in touch the opposite side may **ACCEPT THE KICK, HAVE THE BALL DROPPED OUT AGAIN, OR SCRUMMAGED IN THE CENTER OF THE 25 YARDS LINE.**

Particular attention is called to the addition to both the "kick-off and drop-out" laws, printed in heavy type. It will be noticed that the option of what course should be taken lies with the opposing team.

If a player goes beyond the twenty-five yards to drop-out, or if he punts, the referee must blow his whistle and order the player to take a new kick, which must be a drop from within the twenty-five yards' limit.



1, White; 2, Linden; 3, Pedlar; 4, Stevens; 5, Brown, Coach; 6, Hanly, Mgr.; 7, Ross; 8, Jackson; 9, Seeds; 10, Montagne; 11, Roe; 12, Reynolds; 13, Porter, Capt.; 14, Wilson; 15, Larsen; 16, Tupper; 17, Skinner; 18, Garthwaite.

OAKLAND HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

At kick-off the ball must reach the limit of 10 yards,, and at drop-out must reach the 25 yards line. If otherwise, the opposite side may have the ball re-kicked, or scrummaged, at the center or in the middle of the 25 yards line, as the case may be.

The ball from a kick-off having reached ten yards, and then having been blown back, shall be considered as in play; as also a ball having reached the 25-yards' line from a drop-out and blow-back.

Referees should not allow players to approach within ten yards.

OFF-SIDE. See Laws 7 and 8.

3.—In all matches a REFEREE and two TOUCH JUDGES must be appointed, the former being mutually agreed upon. The Referee must carry a whistle, the blowing of which shall stop the game; he must whistle in the following cases:

A referee having given a decision, cannot under any circumstances alter it.

If a referee whistles, even though inadvertently, play must be stopped.

(a.) When a player makes and claims a fair-catch.

If a player makes a fair catch, but instantly changes his mind and runs on with the ball, he should, if the whistle has been blown for a fair catch, be compelled to return, as the free kick must be taken.

(b.) When he notices rough or foul play or misconduct. For the first offense he shall either caution the player or order him off the ground, but for the second offense he must order him off. If ordered off, the player must be reported by him to the union.

It has been ruled that this section covers wilful obstruction or interference.

If a referee orders a man "off" he cannot let him take part in play again, and must report him.

The attention of referees is called to the fact that under no circumstances should they allow a player NOT in possession of the ball to shove another player with his hands.

A player running for the ball may only charge shoulder to shoulder an opponent also running for the ball. (See also note Law 11, section "c").

A referee has the power to order a player off for using any words showing an intention to insult.

A referee has power to refuse to allow appeals (except in those cases in which the law states a claim may be made), and if he warns players offending in this respect, he may order such players off the field for misconduct if the warning is unheeded. The ordering off, however, should only be resorted to when the referee is of the opinion that the appealing is done with the intention of harrassing or influencing him in his decisions.



1, Gladstone; 2, Mills; 3, Clark, Mgr.; 4, Dubendorf; 5, Card; 6, Norton; 7, Nagel; 8, Matheson; 9, Davidson; 10, McGilvray; 11, Bell; 12, Stevens; 13, Rising, Capt.; 14, Olaine; 15, Huttman; 16, Campbell; 17, Dingly; 18, Lachmund.

PALO ALTO HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

- (c.) When he considers that the continuation of the play is dangerous.

This latter point must be left entirely to the referee, but it is pointed out that if the tackled player plays the laws in the spirit in which they are written, and at once fairly parts with the ball, very few cases of danger would arise, but by holding on a short time danger may arise. In such a case the referee should blow and award the penalty of a free kick and instead of simply ordering a scrummage on the plea of danger, as by so doing he deprives one side of an advantage and does not inflict a penalty on the other, both of which are deserved.

If a player be hurt, the referee should not blow his whistle till the ball be dead, unless such player is in such a position that the continuance of play might entail further danger.

In case of an injury to a player, or in any case, play must not under any consideration be stopped for more than three minutes. If a player cannot go on in this time he **MUST** be removed from the field-of-play, and the game continue. Officials' attention is particularly called to this ruling.

If an injured player comes out of the scrummage without breaking it the game should go on, it not being necessary to reform the scrum.

The game must not be stopped for such trivial excuses as men replacing or tying their shoe laces. These matters must be attended to by the players before the game begins, as the referee has no power to stop the game for these matters. The laws are particularly distinct as to what causes the referee shall stop play.

- (d.) When he wishes to stop the game for any purpose.

e. g.—To confirm the action of a touch-judge who may continue to hold up his flag after the ball has been brought into play, for being brought in at the wrong place, by the wrong side, etc.; or when he wishes to declare a man has been in-touch, although the touch-judge has not held up his flag; or for any case of necessity.

- (e.) If the ball or a player running with the ball touch him, in which case it shall be scrummaged at the spot.

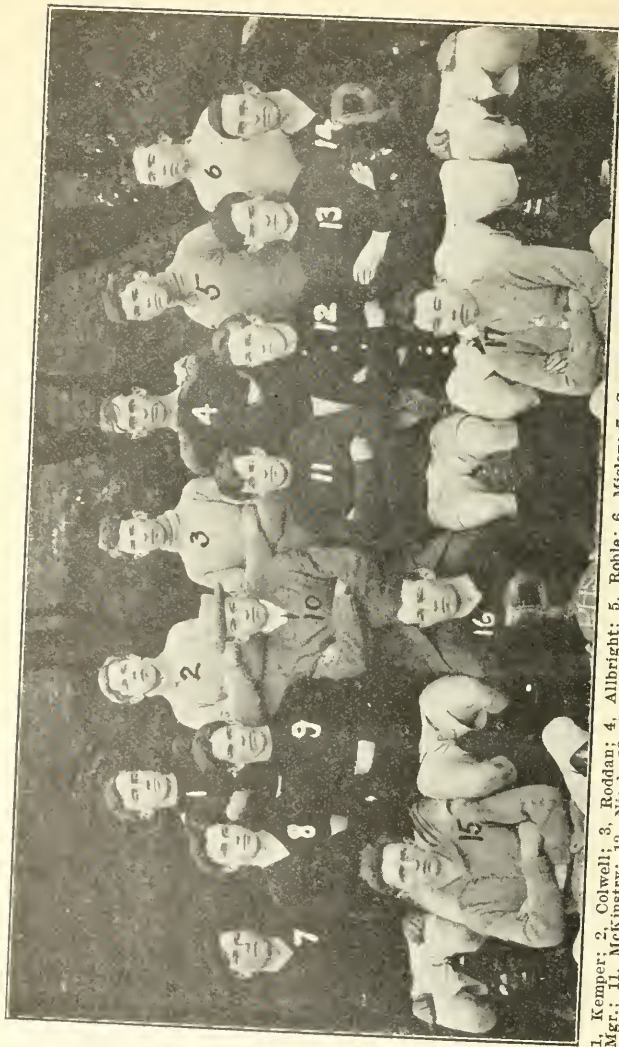
(See notes following definition of a "Try.")

A player running the ball out from his own in-goal touches the referee, the ball is dead at the spot where he touched him, and a drop-out must be taken; except in the case of a player having run back behind his own goal line, in which case the ball must be scrummaged at the spot whence it was carried back.

- (f.) At half-time and no-side, he being the sole timekeeper, having sole power to allow extra time for delays, but he shall not whistle for half-time or no-side until the ball be held or out of play.

The ball shall not be considered out of play when the referee stops the game for the infringement of laws.

The referee's decision as to time must be final, even if the timers have not kept the time accurately.



1, Kemper; 2, Colwell; 3, Roddan; 4, Albright; 5, Roble; 6, Misley; 7, Cannon; 8, Shepard; 9, Griffiths; 10, Butler, Mgr.; 11, McKinstry; 12, Nicol; 13, Smith; 14, Flint; 15, Melvin; 16, Buchanan, Capt.; 17, Smith.

PLACER HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

- (g.) When he notices any irregularity of play whereby the side committing such gain an advantage.

Of his own off-side players, cannot claim a scrummage for unintentional off-side, provided the charging side gain an advantage, even though this be a try.

It is with this sub-section that referees will have their greatest difficulties; the theory of the sub-section is that a side may not gain an advantage by its own breach of any law, although it may be a breach on the part of its opponent; thus if one side knocks forward, and the ball goes to an opponent who makes off with it and gains an advantage, the whistle should not be blown. Again it has become very common practice for the backs to knock deliberately on when their opponents were close to them; if the ball when so knocked on goes to an opponent who has a chance of getting away, the whistle should not be blown. (See Laws 12 and 16.)

This is a most important rule, and at present is not so generally observed by referees as it should be. There is unfortunately a pronounced tendency on their part to whistle immediately a law has been infringed, without waiting to see who gains the advantage of the infringement. Referees are urged to pay particular attention to this rule.

It is also emphasized that the game should be played in the spirit in which the laws are written, and particularly that one side shall not gain an advantage through its own fault; thus it has been ruled that a player who has made a miskick when the opposite side is charging, and the ball hits one of his own off-side players, cannot claim a scrummage for unintentional off-side, provided the charging side gain an advantage, even though this be a try.

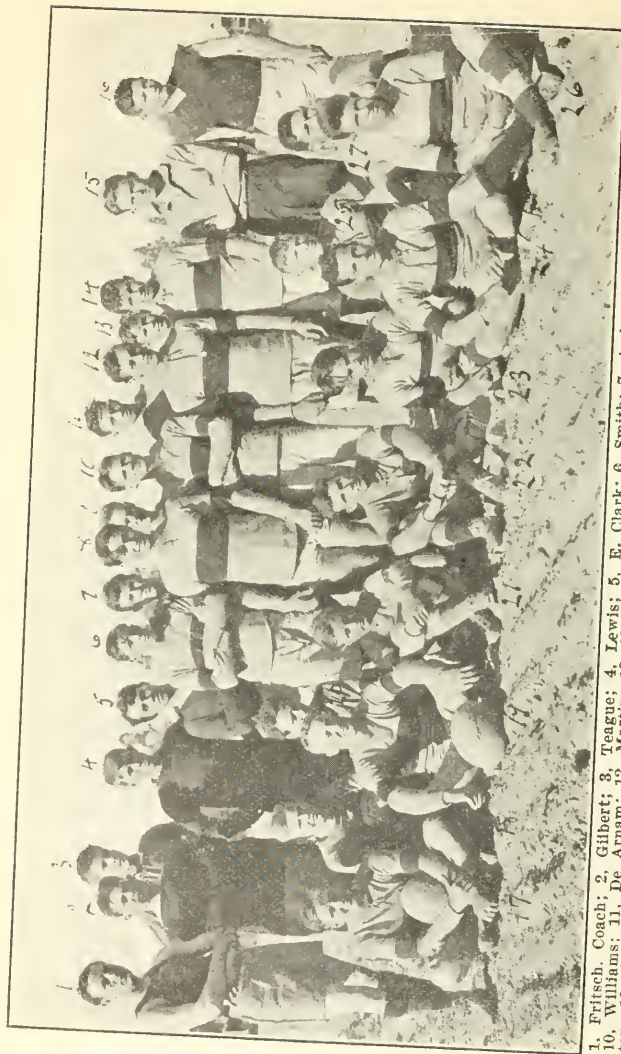
- (h.) When he notices a breach of Laws 5 and 15.
 (i.) When he wishes to enforce any penalty.
 (j.) When a goal is kicked.
 (k.) When the ball goes into touch-in-goal.

The referee shall be sole judge in all matters of fact. (See amendment II. b.)

A referee once he has given a decision cannot change it, and his decision alone is final; he may, however, consult the touch-judges in case of touch, and touch-in-goal play, and kicks at goal. Under all circumstances the referee's whistle must stop the game even if blown inadvertently.

A player crossed the goal line, and claimed a try, the referee awarded a "5-yard scrum" for a player being off-side; the two captains held a consultation and the defending side agreed to a try being awarded in opposition to the referee's decision. The captains cannot decide a question in this manner, as they would be overruling the referee's decision on a matter of fact, of which the referee is sole judge.

The Touch-Judges shall carry flags, and shall each take one side of the ground, outside the field-of-play, and the duty of each shall be to hold up his flag when and where the ball goes into touch, or touch-in-goal, and also to assist the Referee, when



1. Fritsch, Coach; 2. Gilbert; 3. Teague; 4. Lewis; 5. E. Clark; 6. Smith; 7. Ambrose; 8. N. Clark; 9. Leadingham; 10. Williams; 11. De Arnam; 12. Martin; 13. Nichols; 14. Hickox; 15. Bartlett; 16. Baker; 17. Brewster; 18. Swanton; 19. Graf, Capt.; 20. Fredendall; 21. Kinney; 22. Aten; 23. Maurer; 24. Walker, Mgr.; 25. Bowen; 26. Pruitt; 27. Hume.

POMONA HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

Collinge & Foster, Photo.

kicks at goal from a try, fair-catch, or free-kicks are being taken, each standing at a goal-post.

It may be here emphasized that the referee is the sole judge as to matters of fact, and if he considers either touch-judge is not doing his duty fairly, he not only has the right, but should certainly exercise it, of overruling any decision such touch-judge may give.

Touch-judges are recommended, by extending the arm to indicate the side to whom the ball belongs. Touch-judges assisting at kicks at goal must not indicate with their flags.

Touch-judges are to hold up their flag immediately the ball has crossed the touch-line or touch-in-goal, and go to the spot where the ball went out as quickly as possible.

Touch-judges must stand each at a goal post when any kick at goal is being taken.

4.—The Captains of the respective sides shall toss for the choice of In-goals or the kick-off. Each side shall play an equal time from each In-goal, and a match shall be won by a majority of points; if no point be scored, or the number be equal, the match shall be drawn. Unless otherwise agreed, the time of each half shall be 40 minutes.

The following shall be the mode of scoring:

A tryequals 3 points.
A Goal from a Try (in which case the Try shall not count)	“ 5 “
A dropped Goal (except from a Mark or a Penalty Kick)	“ 4 “
Goal from a Mark or Penalty Kick.	“ 3 “

5.—At the time of the kick-off all the kicker's side shall be behind the ball; if any be in front the Referee shall blow his whistle and order a scrummage where the kick-off took place.

The game shall be started by a kick-off:

- (a.) After a goal, by the side losing such goal, and
- (b.) After half-time by the opposite side to that which started the game.

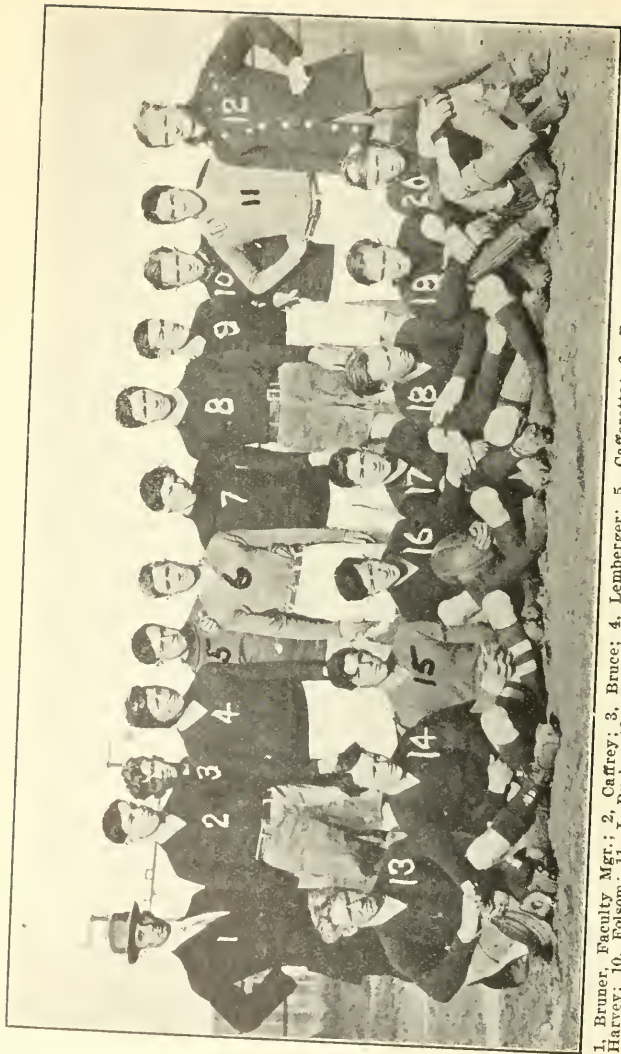
III. MODE OF PLAY—DEFINITIONS.

6.—When once the game is started, the ball may be kicked or picked up and run with by any player who is on-side, at any time; except that it may not be picked up—

- (a.) In a Scrummage.

The act of a player taking the ball off the ground with his feet, in a scrummage, does not constitute “picking up” in a scrummage, within the meaning of Law 6.

A player can pick the ball up in the scrum between his knees, provided that he does not fall down.



1, Bruner, Faculty Mgr.; 2, Caffrey; 3, Caffrey; 4, Lemberger; 5, Caffaretta; 6, Boyne; 7, Bryant; 8, Layman; 9, Harvey; 10, Folsom; 11, J. Burke; 12, McClure, Coach; 13, D. Burke; 14, McKinley, Student Mgr.; 15, Laveago; 16, Francovitch, Capt.; 17, Conway; 18, Lloyd McCubbin; 19, Lee McCubbin; 20, Rahnes.

RENO HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

It is lawful to pick up the ball in a scrum in any manner except by hand or arm.

The act of a player taking the ball off the ground after a tackle, or the ball being fairly held, is not to be considered picking the ball up in a scrummage.

A player may come up to a scrum and attempt to hook the ball out with his foot, provided his other foot is behind the ball.

(b.) When it has been put down after A TACKLE.

(c.) When it is on the ground after a player has been tackled

It may be passed or knocked from one player to another provided it be not passed, knocked or thrown forward. If a player while holding or running with the ball be TACKLED, he MUST at once put it fairly down between him and his opponents' Goal-line.

Note the alteration to the laws in section "b" and that part of the law relating to "If a player while holding * * * be TACKLED." The old law read in section "b,"

"When it has been put down after it has been fairly held." Tackled is also substituted for held in the other part of the law.

The words "AT ONCE" are to be interpreted very strictly.

7.—A player is placed off-side if he enters a scrummage from his opponents' side, or if the ball has been kicked, touched, or is being run with by one of his own side behind him. A player can be off-side in his opponents' In-goal, but not in his own, except where one of his side takes a free kick behind his goal-line, in which case all of his side must be behind the ball when kicked.

A player may play in any position so long as he is on-side and does not obstruct his opponents. He may come up to a scrummage and attempt to hook the ball out with his foot, provided the other foot is behind the ball.

A player when off-side can intercept a pass from an opposing player.

8.—An off-side player is placed on side—

(a.) When an opponent has run five yards with the ball.

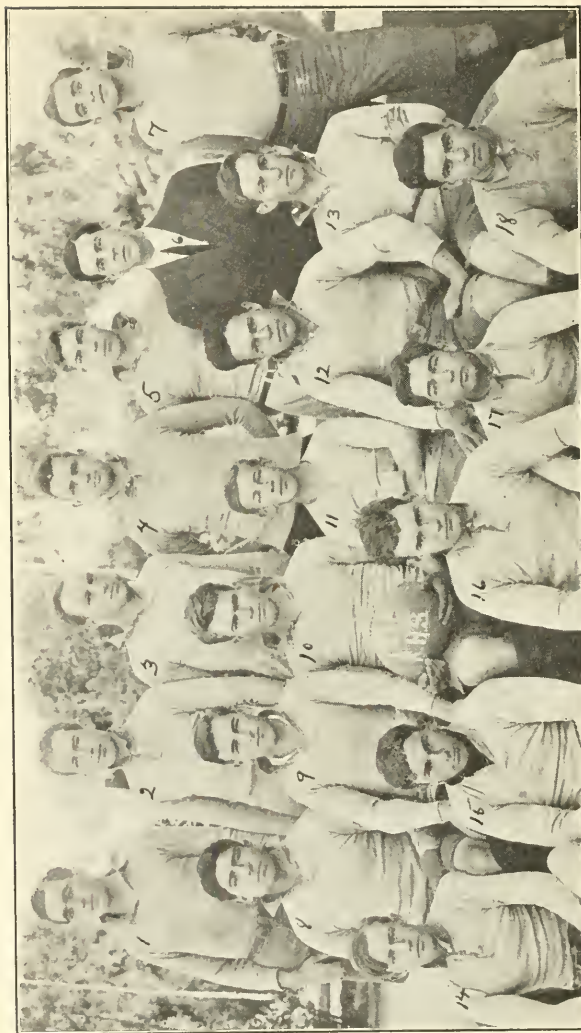
(b.) When the ball has been kicked by, or has touched an opponent.

(c.) When one of his side has run in front of him with the ball.

(d.) When one of his side has run in front of him, having kicked the ball when behind him.

After the words "five yards" in section "a," read as though the words "in any direction" were inserted.

A player must be in the field-of-play when he puts his men on-side after kicking the ball when behind them; whilst he is not debarred from starting running up in-touch, he must get into the field of play as soon as possible. It must be



1, V. Alexandrian; 2, Seaton; 3, Gordon; 4, Decker, Mgr.; 5, Halsted; 6, Walsh, Coach; 7, Z. Alexandrian; 8, Contreras; 9, Horton; 10, Oberg, Capt.; 11, Overman; 12, Castleman; 13, Anderson; 14, Kerrick; 15, Livingood; 16, Vaughan; 17, Rubidoux; 18, Stephenson.

RIVERSIDE POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

observed that only the kicker can place the off-side players on-side.

An off-side player shall not play the ball, nor actively or passively obstruct AN OPPONENT, approach or wilfully remain within 10 yards of any OPPONENT waiting for the ball; on any breach of this law, the opposite side shall be awarded, at their option—

(e.) A free kick, the place of such breach being taken as the mark.

(f.) A scrummage at the spot where the ball was last played by the offending side before such breach occurred.

Except in the case of unintentional off-side, when a scrummage shall be formed where such breach occurred.

In reference to section "f," if the spot where the ball was last played by the offending side before the breach occurred is in its in-goal, the scrummage shall take place on a line parallel to the touch-line, and passing through the spot, and five yards from the goal line.

A player when off-side can intercept a pass from an opposing player, but he can only make a mark for a fair catch if the pass intercepted is a forward one.

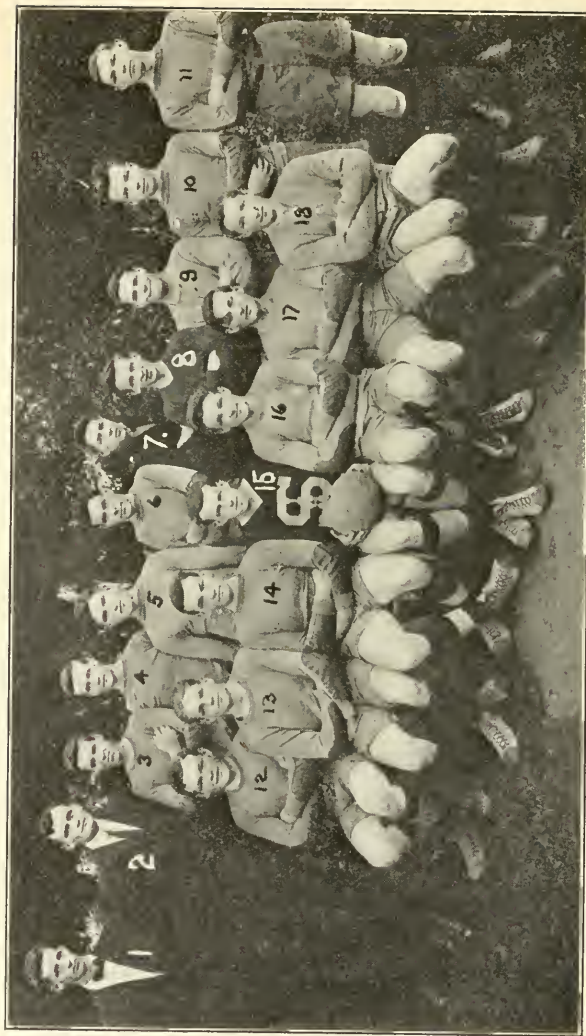
It is important that referees should enforce these penalties, and it should be observed that a referee should award a free kick if he thinks a fair catch would have been made had not an off-side player, through his proximity and not retiring beyond the ten yards' limit, have rendered such catch more difficult. For instance, a player waiting to receive the ball fails to catch it properly and it drops from his hands to the ground. An opponent, who is off-side and has approached within ten yards of him, immediately pounces upon him and prevents him recovering and playing the ball. A free kick should be awarded, as it was the duty of the off-side player to have retired beyond the ten yards' limit.

Referees too often give the offending players the benefit of the unintentional off-side, instead of inflicting the free-kick penalty.

A player may play in any position so long as he is on-side and does not obstruct his opponent.

9.—If a player makes a fair-catch a free-kick shall be awarded, even though the whistle has been blown for a knock-on or a throw-forward. Any player on the same side may take the kick or place the ball.

10.—All free kicks may be place-kicks, drop-kicks, or punts, but must be in the direction of the opponents' goal-line, and across the kicker's goal-line, if kicked from behind the same. They may be taken at any spot behind the mark in a line parallel to the touch-lines. In all cases the kicker's side must be behind the ball when it is kicked, except the player who may be placing the ball for a place-kick, and it is the duty of the Referee to see that the ball be kicked from the parallel line. In case of any



1, Harrington, Mgr.; 2, Sheehan, Coach; 3, Murphy; 4, Flood; 5, Sullivan; 6, Austin; 7, Hickey; 8, Crowley; 9, Naylor; 10, Williamson; 11, R. Noonan; 12, J. Noonan; 13, Harrigan; 14, Collins; 15, Keating, Capt.; 16, Evans; 17, Elearney; 18, Crooks.

ST. IGNATIUS' HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

infringement of this law the Referee shall order a scrummage at the mark. The opposite side may come up to and charge from anywhere on or behind a line drawn through the mark and parallel to the goal-lines, and may charge as soon as the kicker commences to run or offers to kick or the ball be placed on the ground for a place-kick, but in case of a drop-kick or punt the kicker may always draw back, and unless he has dropped the ball the opposite side must retire to the line of the mark. But if any of the opposite side do charge before the player having the ball commences to run or offers to kick, or the ball has touched the ground for a place-kick (and this applies to tries at goal as well as free kicks), provided the kicker has not taken his kick, the charge may be disallowed.

For notes on fair catch see those following definition of "Fair Catch" in Law 2.

Question—A free kick is given in such a position in front of the goal posts which necessitates the kicker going behind his own goal line, in taking the kick the ball hits the goal posts and rebounds over the dead-ball line. Should a drop-out be awarded?

Answer—No. The ball did not cross the goal line, and must be kicked again.

In cases of players waiting to charge when a kick after a try, fair catch, or free kick is about to be taken, they must remain behind the goal line or behind the mark with both feet, and any standing over the goal line or over the mark with one foot shall be considered to have charged, and the referee shall blow his whistle and award no charge; the referee shall also be particular that any side waiting behind the mark do not gradually creep up beyond the mark; such shall be considered a charge.

When a player is placing the ball he shall not wilfully do anything which may lead his opponents to think he has put the ball down when he has not; if he does the charge shall be disallowed.

Even when a charge has been disallowed, the would-be chargers may, provided they remain behind the mark, jump up, and attempt to stop or touch the ball; if they so touch it, no goal can be scored. The disallowance of the charge is at the discretion of the referee.

If the referee whistles to allow no-charge just as a kicker takes his kick, such kicker shall have the option of another kick—that is, if he has kicked a goal, he can allow it to stand; if he has not, he can take a second kick.

The attention of the referee is directed to the fact that the opposite side may not charge a place-kick until the ball is actually placed on the ground.

A kicker who, in kicking for a goal, inadvertently kicks the ball out of the placer's hands before the latter has placed it on the ground, should be allowed to have another kick.

After a charge has been disallowed and another kick is being taken, the ball may be handled by and placed for the kicker, as in the first instance.

This instruction also applies to a kick at goal from a free kick, but in that case a scrummage should be ordered.

After a charge has been disallowed, any player except the



1, Gibbs; 2, Barrett; 3, Nelson; 4, Peck; 5, Cairns; 6, Mills; 7, Hoag; 8, Robles; 9, Taylor; 10, Gammon; 11, Cor-
dova; 12, Redmond; 13, Herrera; 14, Gammon; 15, Wolbert; 16, Brewer.

Robinson & Crandall, Photo.

ST. MATTHEW'S MILITARY ACADEMY TEAM.

kicker may place or replace the ball, and he may alter the spot for the place-kick, but such new place must be from a spot behind the mark in a line parallel to the touch-line.

In case a referee disallows a charge, the kicker may not touch the ball after it has been put on the ground. If he does so (a) when a try has been obtained, a drop-out should be awarded, or (b) when a free kick or fair catch has been awarded, a scrummage where the mark was made should be ordered.

The kicker and placer must be different persons.

It is the duty of the side receiving the advantage of "no charge" to see the penalty is fully exacted.

The referee should see that players have reasonable time to get behind their goal line before the ball is placed for a try at goal.

In the case of a free kick, the kicker can kick in any direction towards his opponents' goal line, provided the kick has been taken at a spot behind the mark, in a line parallel to the touch-lines.

A referee can allow another kick on the plea that owing to interference of players he could not see the ball kicked in the first instance.

If in taking a free kick any breach, for which the penalty is a scrummage, is committed, the scrummage shall be taken at the "mark."

IV. PENALTIES.

II.—Free kicks by way of penalties shall be awarded if any player—

- (a.) Intentionally either handles the ball, or falls down in a scrummage, or picks the ball out of a scrummage.

If a player in the scrum has the ball between his legs, an opposing player must not take the ball with his hands from its position while the said player remains part of the scrum; penalty is free kick.

A player is on the ground when on his knees, and if he intentionally kneels down in a scrummage, he should be penalized for "falling down in a scrummage."

- (b.) Does not immediately put it down in front of him, on being TACKLED.

Note alteration to law, "tackled" being substituted for "held."

No power is given to a referee to whistle simply because a player is tackled with the ball, and this is one of the most important points to which the attention of players and referees is directed, as the habit of whistling the moment a man is tackled spoils the game by slowing it down and taking away any advantage a side of quick followers-up would otherwise gain. When a player with the ball is tackled, a referee may only blow his whistle for one of the following cases:

(1) Law 11 (b): When such player does not AT ONCE fairly put the ball down

(2) Law 11 (c): When such player is on the ground and he does not at once fairly part with the ball, and either get up or roll away from the ball.



1, Dierssen; 2, Lamb; 3, Burns; 4, Twitchell, Coach; 5, Leslie; 6, Bowden; 7, Cole; 8, Mouton; 9, Knauer; 10, Cox; 11, Ernst; 12, Hunter; 13, Rooney; 14, Shoemaker; 15, Sheehan; 16, Wilson; 17, Gay; 18, Eldred; 19, Hicks; 20, Hern; 21, Ebner; 22, Simmermacher, Capt.; 23, Rivett, Mgr.

SACRAMENTO HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

If a player breaks either of the above sub-sections or interferes with the ball in any way while he is on the ground, the penalty should be enforced against him.

(3) Law 11 (d): When a player of the opposite side prevents such player either putting the ball down or getting up.

(4) When the referee considers the continuation of the play would be dangerous.

This last point must be left entirely to the referee.

The attention of players and referees is specifically called to the fact that a scrummage cannot be awarded for a breach of section "b." A free kick must be given.

(c.) Being on the ground, does not immediately get up.

Question—A player catching the ball between his knees on the ground, in stopping a rush and not immediately playing it, but still holds the ball there and remains on the ground. What should be done?

Answer—A referee should penalize for not playing the ball. See decisions under sub-section "a," etc.

(d.) Prevents an opponent getting up, or putting the ball down.

(e.) Illegally tackles, charges, or obstructs as in Law 8.

(f.) Wilfully TACKLES an opponent who has not got the ball.

(g.) Wilfully hacks, hacks-over, or trips-up.

If, when a player drops down on the ball, an opponent lifts him off, the referee is satisfied that there has been rough or foul play, he may caution or order off the opponent; and he will, of course, also give a free kick against the player who dropped on the ball unless he immediately gets up; but if the referee is satisfied that the opponent prevented the player from getting up, he should give a free kick against the former.

In case there are two opposing players running for the ball, a player overtaking another may not shove the overtaken player from behind; if he does it is illegal, and should be penalized by a free kick.

A player running at the ball may only charge shoulder to shoulder an opponent running at the ball.

Note the alteration in section "f." "Tackles" is substituted for holds.

In regard to section "g." Although a free kick is given, the referee should still caution the player, or even order him off the ground, if such hacking or tripping-up constituted rough play.

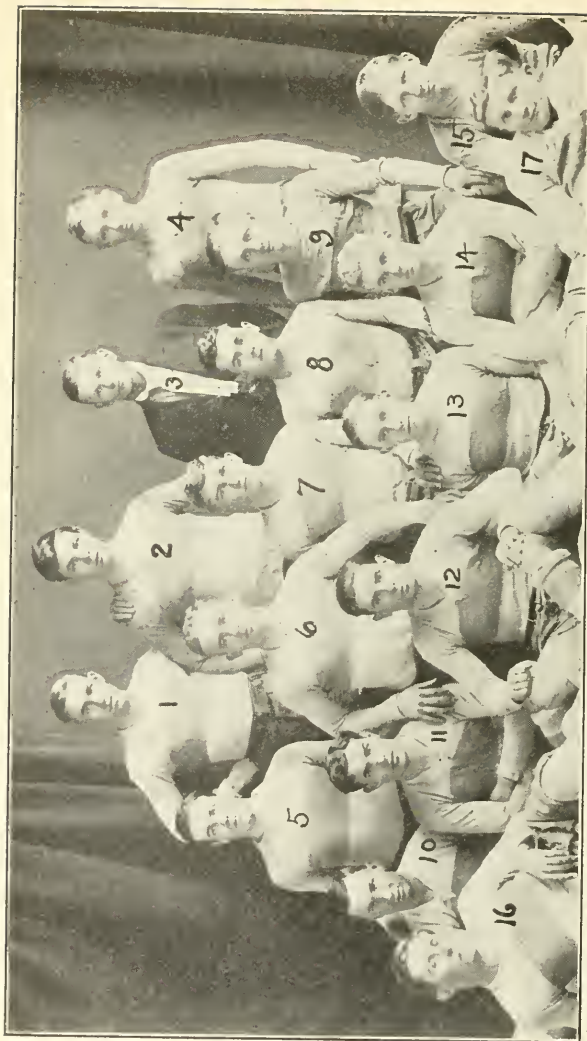
"Hack" or "hack over," i. e., kicks an opponent.

(h.) Wilfully puts the ball unfairly into a scrummage, or, the ball having come out, wilfully returns it by hand or foot into the scrummage.

(i.) Not himself running for the ball, charges or obstructs an opponent not holding the ball.

(j.) Shouts "all on side," or words to that effect, when his players are not on side.

It has been ruled that the ball is not fairly in the scrummage (section "h") until it has been placed on the ground



1, Kluge; 2, McArthur; 3, Tonkin; 4, Hardgrave; 5, Inman; 6, Russell; 7, Stebbins; 8, Texiera; 9, Walters; 10, Ayers; 11, McArthur; 12, Williams; 13, Rice; 14, Needham; 15, Schuman; 16, Adams; 17, Townsend.

SAN JOSE HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

between the players, so that each side has an equal chance of obtaining possession.

Sub-section "j" applies chiefly to a back having kicked the ball and while following up he or others of his side shout "on-side" when he has not yet placed his side on-side, a most unfair practice.

- (k.) Not in a scrummage, wilfully obstructs his opponents' backs by remaining on his opponents' side of the ball when it is in a scrummage.

This prohibits the habit of three-quarters and half-backs remaining in front of the ball, so as to mark the opposing backs, and should be strictly enforced.

It is also pointed out that it is not intended thereby to penalize a half-back who UNINTENTIONALLY overruns the ball in a scrummage.

A player does not become part of a scrummage by merely placing his hand on the scrummage.

Referees are instructed to strictly enforce the free-kick penalty for obstruction on the part of wing forwards, as provided in sections "f" and "k."

Wing forwards MUST be behind the ball while it is in the scrum.

- (l.) Wilfully prevents the ball being fairly put into a scrummage.

A scrum is ordered, and one side immediately packs, but the other side retain the ball until their forwards gather round leisurely, the referee should penalize under this section or under "m."

Players in a scrummage waiting for the ball to be put in must keep their feet behind an imaginary line drawn through the center of the scrummage at right angles to the touch-line.

- (m.) If any player or team wilfully and systematically break any law or laws, for which the penalty is only a scrummage, or cause unnecessary loss of time.

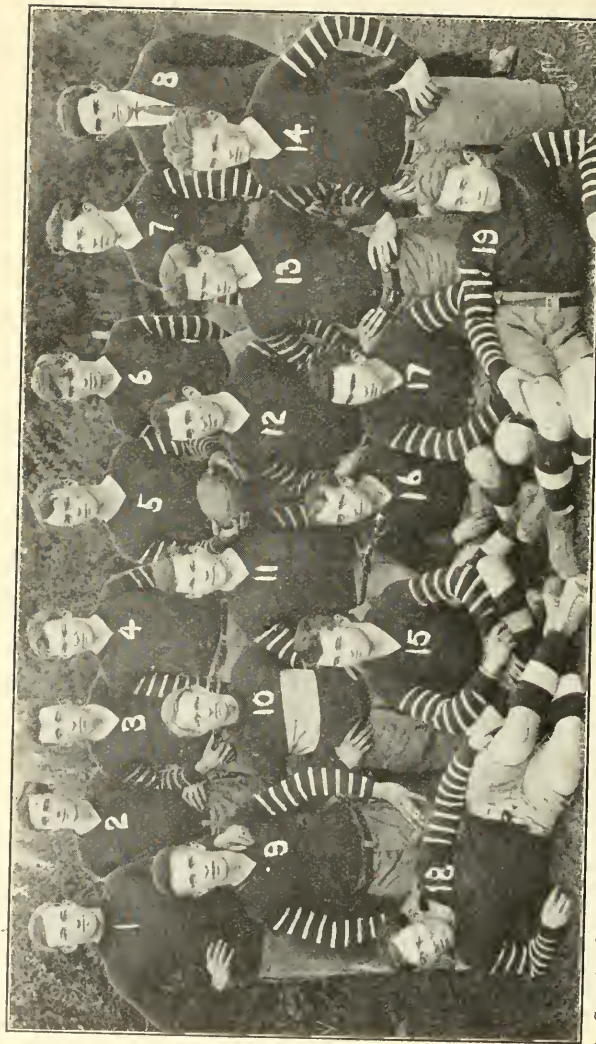
Should a team or player continually "knock-on" or "throw-forward," the referee should award a free kick at the place of the last "knock-on" or "throw-forward."

In the case of a free kick for a player causing unnecessary loss of time when the ball is in-touch, such kick shall be taken at a spot at right angles to the touch-line up to ten yards from the place where the ball went into touch.

A referee may award a free kick if, in his opinion, a side wilfully wastes time in dropping out after a touch-down or unsuccessful try; or deliberately kicks the ball into touch, with the object of wasting time, from a drop-out or kick-off; the mark to be the middle of the 25-yards line or the center of the field-of-play, as the case may be.

- (n.) Being in a scrummage, lift a foot from the ground before the ball has been put into such scrummage.

The places of infringement shall be taken as the mark, and anyone of the side granted the free kick may place or kick the ball.



1, Gossett, Coach; 2, Lyons; 3, Parker; 4, Neistrath; 5, Latta, Capt.; 6, Furry; 7, Gianelli; 8, Cowin, Mgr.; 9, Ortman; 10, Blossom; 11, Spayd; 12, Masters; 13, Myers; 14, Gross; 15, Whitney; 16, Ross; 17, Koble; 18, Fithian; 19, Burgess.

STOCKTON HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

Logan, Photo.

On breach of sub-section (j) the opposite side shall be awarded at their option—

- (a.) A scrummage where the ball was last played.
- (b.) A free kick at the place of infringement.

When the place where a penalty is incurred is on the touch-line, or just within it, the place of the infringement shall be taken to have been ten yards within the field-of-play, at right angles to the touch-line.

V. GENERAL.

12.—The ball is in touch when it or a player carrying it touch or cross the touch line; it shall then belong to the side opposite to that last touching it in the field-of-play, except when A PAYER CARRYING THE BALL IS FORCED INTO TOUCH BY AN OPPONENT.

One of the side to whom the ball belongs shall bring it into play at the spot where it went into touch, by one of the following methods:

- (a.) Throwing it out so as to alight at right angles to the touch-line, AND AT LEAST FIVE YARDS THEREFROM.
- (b.) Scrummaging it at any spot at right angles to the touch-line, 10 yards from the place where it went into touch.

If the Referee blows his whistle because the ball has been thrown out so as not to alight at right angles to the touch-line, the opposite side shall bring it out as in (b).

Attention is specially directed to the change in the law relative to "ball in-touch."

Also section "a" has been amended so that the ball has to be thrown in at least five yards from touch on the line out.

If the ball is not thrown out so as to alight at right angles, the referee must blow his whistle, unless the opposite side has gained an advantage.

If a touch-judge is unable to decide to which side the ball belongs, the referee must do so.

If the ball has not been thrown in at the right place, the referee shall order that the same side shall bring it into play at the proper place.

A player being in-touch may, provided he has not possession of it, play the ball, if the ball be not in-touch.

A ball kicked over the touch-line, and blown back, shall be considered as in-touch.

13.—When the side has scored a try, the ball shall be brought from the spot where the try was gained into the field-of-play in a line parallel to the touch-lines, such distance as the placer thinks proper, and there he shall place the ball for one of his side to try and kick a goal; this place-kick is governed by



1. Stoll; 2. Wraith; 3. Long; 4. G. Hollingsworth; 5. Gregory; 6. Relth; 7. Elston; 8. Zane; 9. Langanour; 10. Davis; 11. Clover; 12. Bobbitt, Coach; 13. A. Murray; 14. Giguere; 15. Howard; 16. Stephens; 17. Murray; 18. Mixon; 19. P. Hollingsworth.

WOODLAND HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

Law 10 as to charging, etc., the mark being taken as on the goal-line. It is the duty of the Referee to see that the ball is taken out straight.

After the word "brought," read as though the words "in any manner" were inserted.

For rulings as to charging in try-at-goal, see Law 10.

It is ruled that a kicker cannot place the ball on the ground in instructing the placer, nor touch it after the placer has put it down; if he does, the kick at goal is forfeited.

The kicker and placer must be different persons.

In case of any dispute relative to a try, where it is possible, an appeal may be made, referees are recommended to allow a kick at goal, so that if the try is afterwards allowed the goal points may be added if the kick was successful.

The Referee shall award a try, if, in his opinion, one would undoubtedly have been obtained but for unfair play or interference of the defending side. Or he shall disallow a try, and adjudge a touch-down, if, in his opinion, a try would undoubtedly not have been gained but for unfair play or interference of the attacking side. In case of a try so allowed the kick at goal shall be taken at any point on a line parallel to the touch-lines, and passing through the spot where the ball was when such unfair play or interference took place.

In the case of a kick for goal from mark, penalty or try, if, in the opinion of the Referee, the ball is illegally stopped after the kick has been taken and he is of the opinion that a goal would otherwise undoubtedly have been gained, he shall have power to award the goal.

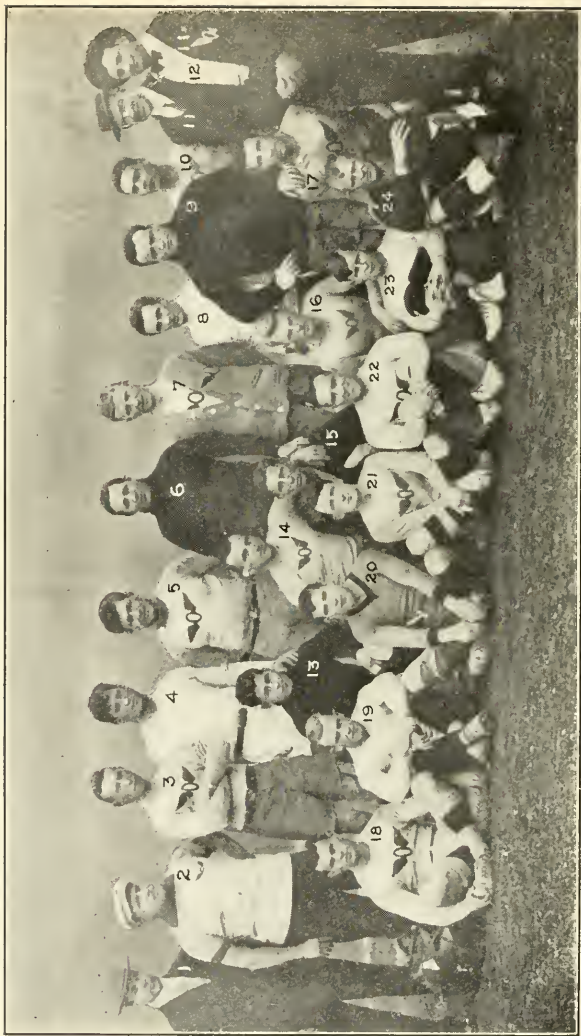
14.—If the ball, when over the goal-line and in possession of a player, be fairly held by an opposing player before it is grounded, it shall be scrummaged 5 yards from the goal-line, opposite the spot where the ball was held.

The ball must be fairly held; that is to say, the player having the ball must use force to free the ball from the grasp of his opponent.

There must, in the opinion of the referee, have been force used to ground the ball or get possession of it before it can be considered fairly held.

15.—After an unsuccessful try, or touch-down, or if the ball after crossing the goal-line go into touch-in-goal or touch or cross the dead-ball line, it shall be brought into play by means of a drop-out, when all the kicker's side must be behind the ball when kicked; in case any are in front, the Referee shall order a scrum on the 25 yards line and equidistant from the touch-lines.

It is the duty of the referee to see that a reasonable time is given to the players to get into positions before the kick is taken.



OLYMPIC CLUB TEAM.

In case of a "drop-out," if the ball is punted the ball should be recalled, and a kick, which must be a drop-kick, taken. The game is not to proceed under Law 19. See ruling under definition of kick-off.

16.—In case of a throw-forward or knock-on, the ball shall be brought back to the place where such infringement occurred, and there be scrummaged, unless a fair catch has been allowed, or the opposite side gain an advantage.

See definition of knock-on.

A rebound is not a knock-on, and therefore no penalty can be given for a rebound.

— If a player kicks over a full-back's head, and in the act of regarding the ball, knocks-on in his opponents' "in-goal," the award should be "drop-out."

If a forward in the line-out knocks the ball on, and it is caught by an opposing half-back, who punts up the field, the referee should allow this, unless a fair catch has been made and claimed.

17.—If a player shall wilfully kick, pass, knock, or carry the ball back across his goal-line and it there be made dead, the opposite side may claim that the ball shall be brought back and a scrumage formed at the spot whence it was kicked, passed, knocked, or carried back. Under any other circumstances a player may touch the ball down in his own In-goal.

Question—A full-back catches the ball, and in trying to kick it back against a strong wind, the ball deflects from his foot and goes over his goal line dead. What should the referee decide?

Answer—The action being "passive," he should order a drop-out.

It is important that referees should see that the scrum under Law 17 is formed at the spot where kicked from, and not five yards, as generally supposed by many players.

The word "wilfully" is introduced, thereby making the law perfectly clear that a player must do something with the intention of sending the ball behind his own goal line, before a scrumage can be given.

A side heeling back over their own goal line, shall be considered as wilfully kicking back.

If, when a ball is passed back, the would-be receiver fumbles it so that it goes over his own goal-line, the referee should decide whether such fumble was intentional or not, and decide accordingly.

If from a knick the ball is blown behind the kicker's goal line, the attacking side can secure a try, provided no appeal is made by them. (See Laws 2, 5 and 15.)

If a player passes the ball back behind his own goal line and it is touched down by one of his opponents, a try is scored.

When a breach of the above law occurs, the referee should wait for the non-offending side to make the claim for a scrumage.



BARBARIAN RUGBY TEAM.

18.—Hacking, hacking-over, or tripping-up are illegal. The Referee shall have full power to decide what part of a player's dress, including boots and projections thereon, buckles, rings, etc., are dangerous, and having once decided that any part is dangerous, shall order such player to remove the same, and shall not allow him to take further part in the game until such be removed.

19.—In case of any law being infringed in in-goal by the attacking side, a touch-down shall be awarded, but where such breach is committed by the defending side a scrummage shall be awarded five yards from the goal-line, opposite to the spot where the breach occurred.

In the case of a throw-forward, when the ball is over the goal line, the penalty is a scrummage five yards out on breach by defending side, touch-down on breach by attacking side.

20.—If, when a law is broken or any irregularity of play occurs not otherwise provided for, and any advantage is gained therefrom by the opposite side, the Referee shall not blow his whistle but shall allow the game to proceed, but if no advantage is gained by such side, and if other procedure is provided, the ball shall be taken back to the place where the breach of the law or irregularity occurred and a scrummage formed there.

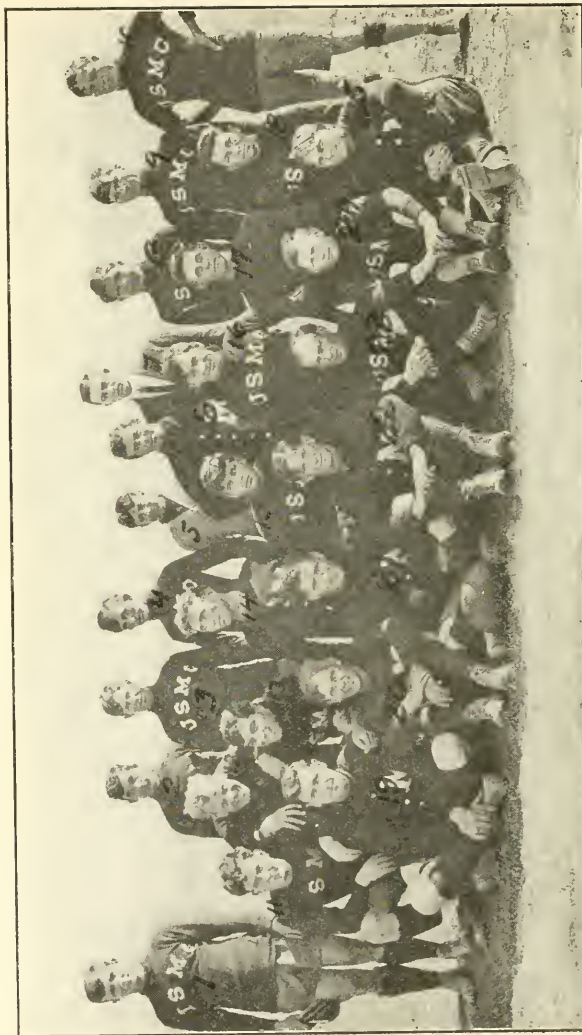
SPECIAL AMENDMENT.

The following rules shall be binding in all games between the University of California and Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Whenever any of the provisions of this Amendment fail to agree with any provisions of the Rules as hereinbefore stated, the provisions of the Amendment shall govern.

RULE I. All games shall be played on a field 110 yards long and 75 yards wide.

RULE II. (a.) The officials of the game shall be a Referee, an Umpire, if the captain of either team desires one; two Touch Judges and two Time Keepers. Such officials shall be mutually agreed upon by the Rules Committee, consisting of the Captain and head coach of each team and one alumnus from each University, at a meeting to be held in San Francisco the Monday night after the last Saturday in October.

(b.) The Umpire's jurisdiction shall be exclusive and his decision final in enforcing the provisions of the following rules;



1, Rhoads; 2, Summers; 3, L. A. Smith; 4, Horn; 5, Molter; 6, Lewis; 7, Long, Mgr.; 8, Lane; 9, Eastin; 10, Wise; 11, Mabarr; 12, Schave; 13, Ogurkiewicz; 14, Du Bois; 15, Clevenger; 16, Mason; 17, Conger; 18, Boone; 19, Boots; 20, Boyle; 21, Smith; 22, Regan; 23, Schuman; 24, Homan; 25, Bonnell.

U. S. MARINE CORPS TEAM, MARE ISLAND, CAL.

Sec. b. rule 3.

- (b.) When he notices rough or foul play or misconduct. For the first offense he shall either caution the player or order him off the ground, but for the second offense he must order him off.

“OFF-SIDE.”

7.—A player is placed off-side if he enters a scrummage from his opponents' side, or if the ball has been kicked, touched, or is being run with by one of his own side behind him. A player can be off-side in his opponents' In-goal, but not in his own, except where one of his side takes a free kick behind his goal line, in which case all of his side must be behind the ball when kicked.

8.—An off-side player is placed on side:

- (a.) When an opponent has run five yards with the ball.
- (b.) When the ball has been kicked by, or has touched an opponent.
- (c.) When one of his side has run in front of him with the ball.
- (d.) When one of his side has run in front of him, having kicked the ball when behind him.

An off-side player shall not play the ball, nor during the time an opponent has the ball, run, tackle, or actively or passively obstruct, nor may he approach or wilfully remain within ten yards of any player waiting for the ball; on any breach of this law, the opposite side shall be awarded, at their option:

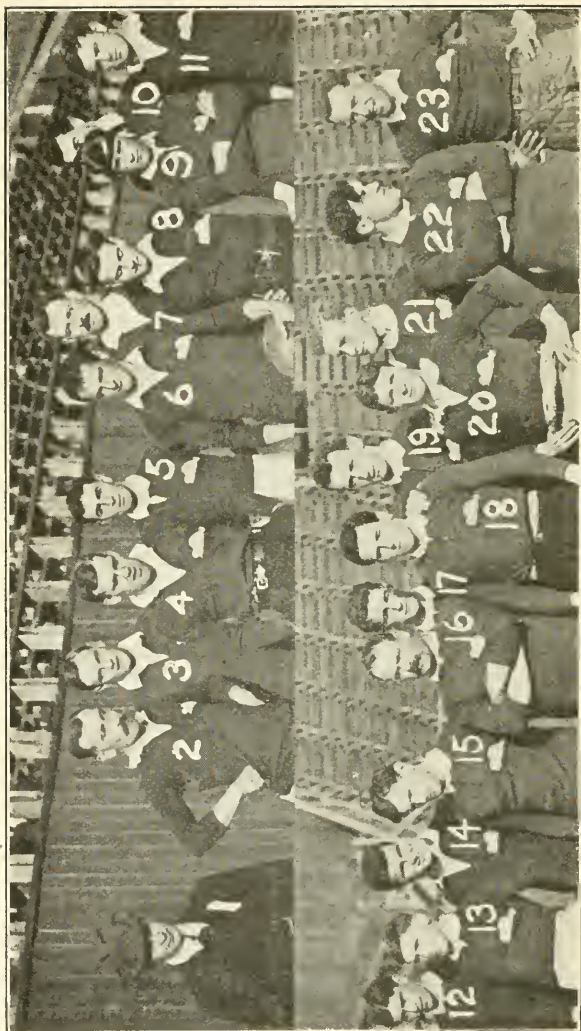
- (e.) A free kick, the place of such breach being taken as the mark.
- (f.) A scrummage at the spot where the ball was last played by the offending side before such breach occurred.

Except in the case of unintentional off-side, when a scrummage shall be formed where such breach occurred.

A player shall be considered “on-side” if he is ten yards from an opponent who receives the ball.

“FREE-KICKS.”

10.—* * * But if any of the opposite side do charge before the player having the ball commences to run or offers to kick, or the ball has touched the ground for a place-kick (and this



BRITISH COLUMBIA TEAM.

applies to tries at goal as well as free-kicks), provided the kicker has not taken his kick, the charge may be disallowed.

Sec. e, i, j, k, of rule 11:

- (e.) Illegally tackles, charges, or obstructs as in Law 8.
- (i.) Not himself running for the ball, charges or obstructs an opponent not holding the ball.
- (j.) Shouts "all on side," or words to that effect, when his players are not on side.
- (k.) Not in a scrummage, wilfully obstructs his opponents' backs by remaining on his opponents' side of the ball when it is in a scrummage.

When there has been a violation of any rule which is within the jurisdiction of the Umpire, his whistle or horn shall be of equal effect in stopping play as the whistle of the Referee, and he shall enforce the penalties as provided in these rules.

(c.) The authority and jurisdiction of the Referee shall be as provided in rule 3, except in so far as it is amended by the provisions of the immediately foregoing section. The duties of the other officials shall be as provided in the rules.

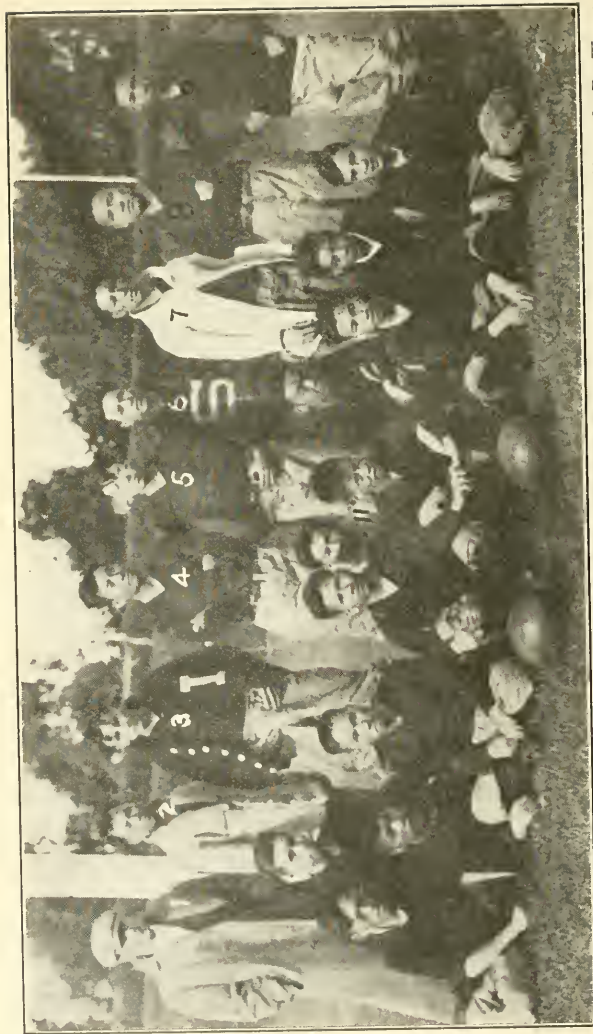
NOTE:—The Referee shall be provided with a whistle, the Umpire with a horn or something the sound of which will be clearly distinguishable from the Referee's whistle, and the time-keepers with a pistol, which they shall fire at the expiration of each half.

RULE III. A try is gained by the player who first puts his hand on the ball on the ground in his opponent's In-goal, or when the ball in the possession of a player is declared held by the Referee, in either case the ball or any part of it being on, over, or behind the opponents' goal line.

The point where the try is marked, however, is not where the ball is carried across the line, but where the ball is fairly held, or touched down.

NOTE:—If the ball is carried into touch-in-goal from in-goal, a try is marked at the point where the touch line crosses the goal line.

RULE IV. Neither team shall in any game, play more than eighteen men—that is, each team shall be allowed three (3) substitutes and no more. All substitutes must present themselves to the Referee before taking their place.



1, F. Wal; 2, C. Chan; 3, S. Leong; 4, J. Lee; 5, A. Lynn; 6, A. Lowe; 7, K. Haw; 8, H. Chan; 9, R. Wong;
 10, P. Lau; 11, J. Yee; 12, H. Yen; 13, G. Challin; 14, H. Leong; 15, H. Chan; 16, H. Lee; 17, C. Fong; 18, L.
 Eli; 19, T. Duct; 20, T. Chew.

CATHAY (CHINESE) TEAM.



Olympic forwards in dribbling rush.
OLYMPIC CLUB VS. CALIFORNIA.



Forwards in hot tussle for possession of ball.
OLYMPIC CLUB VS. CALIFORNIA.



Forwards receiving ball from side line play.
BARBARIANS VS. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.



Evans of California crossing Stanford's goal.



California scores first. Blue and Gold backs cross Stanford goal line.
STANFORD-CALIFORNIA ANNUAL GAME.



University of Southern California vs. University of California Freshmen team—Clever footwork on the part of the latter.



Captain Elliott of University of California avoiding Olympic Club defense in annual game with clubmen.



Captain Elliott of California evading Stanford tacklers.



Dribbling rush of Stanford backfield.
STANFORD-CALIFORNIA ANNUAL GAME.



California forwards advancing ball.



British Columbia punting out of danger.
CALIFORNIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MATCH.



Olympic forwards in dribbling rush.



Barbarian forwards advancing ball.
ANNUAL MATCH, OLYMPIC CLUB VS. BARBARIANS.

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TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES
QUALITY

Spalding Official Rugby No. RX Foot Ball



MADE in six sections of best English leather. This ball is used in the school and college contests on the Pacific Coast, where the English Rugby game is played. Also in the contests with Australian teams. Constructed in the best possible manner, and in exact accordance with the Official Rugby Rules.
No. RX. Official Rugby. Each, \$5.00

Extra Bladders

No. OR. Guaranteed pure gum Para rubber bladder, for
No. RX ball. Each, \$1.00

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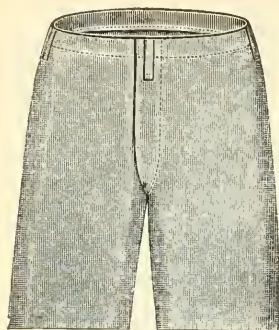
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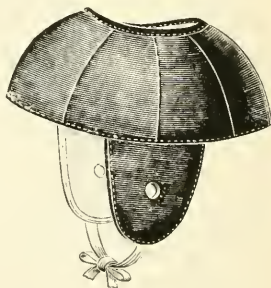


Spalding "Special Rugby" Foot Ball Pants

No. **RP.** Extra quality brown canvas or white duck, soft finish, very full in the legs and half lined. Made also with elastic top instead of fly front. . Pair, **\$1.00**

Not carried in stock. Made on special order only.

Spalding Rugby Head Harness



No. **RC.** Light weight leather, lined. The proper thing for the Rugby game as played in England and Australia and on the Pacific Coast. Each, **75c.**

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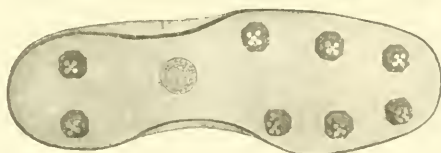


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No. R



SPALDING RUGBY FOOT BALL SHOES

No. R. Drab horse hide, good quality, with box toe and special leather cleats. This is the style shoe worn by practically all the teams on the Pacific Coast playing the Rugby game. Per pair, \$5.00 ★ \$57.00 Doz. pairs.

The price printed in italics will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen pairs or more.

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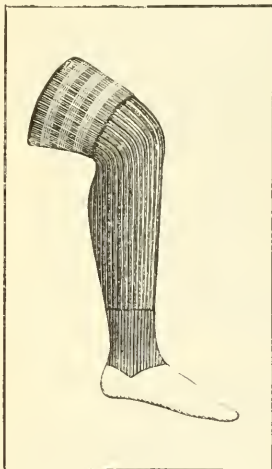
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Spalding Rugby Foot Ball Stockings



Supplied on Special Orders only, in any of the following colors;

Gray	Dark Green
White	Irish Green
Orange	Navy Blue
Scarlet	Purple
Cardinal	Yellow
Maroon	Seal Brown
Royal Blue	Old Gold
Columbia Blue	Black

N. B.—We designate three shades which are sometimes called RED. They are Scarlet, Cardinal and Maroon. Where RED is specified on order Cardinal will be supplied.

No. RR. Made of good quality worsted, with mercerized cotton feet, legs heavy ribbed. Solid legs of one color with another color for cuffs, or striped cuffs. Pair, \$1.10

These stockings are not carried in stock. Made only on special order in colors as specified above.

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The Spalding Official Basket Ball



THE ONLY OFFICIAL BASKET BALL

WE GUARANTEE

this ball to be perfect in material and workmanship and correct in shape and size when inspected at our factory. If any defect is discovered during the first game in which it is used, or during the first day's practice use, and, if returned at once, we will replace same under this guarantee. We do not guarantee against ordinary wear nor against defect in shape or size that is not discovered immediately after the first day's use.

Owing to the superb quality of our No. M Basket Ball, our customers have grown to expect a season's use of one ball, and at times make unreasonable claims under our guarantee, which we will not allow.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

OFFICIALLY ADOPTED AND STANDARD. The cover is made in four sections, with capless ends, and of the finest and most carefully selected pebble grain English leather. We take the entire output of this superior grade of leather from the English tanners, and in the Official Basket Ball use the choicest parts of each hide. Extra heavy bladder made especially for this ball of extra quality pure Para rubber (not compounded). Each ball packed complete, in sealed box, with rawhide lace and lacing needle, and guaranteed perfect in every detail. To provide that all official contests may be held under absolutely fair and uniform conditions, it is stipulated that this ball must be used in all match games of either men's or women's teams.

No. M. Spalding "Official" Basket Ball. Each, \$6.00

Extract from Men's Official Rule Book
RULE II—BALL.

SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.

SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.



Extract from
Official Collegiate Rule Book

The Spalding Official Basket Ball No. M is the official ball of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association, and must be used in all match games.



Extract from Women's Official Rule Book
RULE II—BALL.

SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.

SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.



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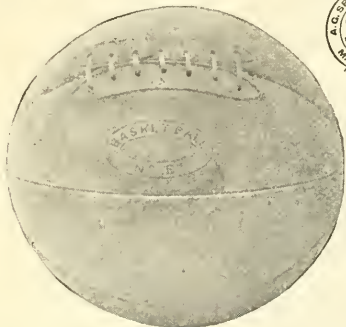
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SPALDING BASKET BALLS



Spalding "Special" No. E

No. E. Imported pebble grain leather case. Extra heavy guaranteed pure Para rubber bladder (not compounded). Complete in box, with rawhide lace and lacing needle. Superior to any other except our No. M Official Ball. Each, \$4.00

Spalding "Practice" No. 18

No. 18. Good quality leather cover. Each ball complete in box with pure Para rubber bladder (not compounded), guaranteed; rawhide lace and lacing needle. Each, \$3.00

Spalding Bladders

Guaranteed Quality

Rubber bladders bearing our Trade-mark are made of pure Para rubber (not compounded), and are guaranteed perfect in material and workmanship. Note special explanation of guarantee on tag attached to each bladder.



No. OM. For Nos. M and E balls. Each, \$1.50

No. A. For No. 18 ball. " 1.00

Spalding Canvas Holder

No. 01. For carrying an inflated basket ball. Useful for teams to carry properly inflated ball. Each, \$1.00

Spalding Thumb Protector



No. T. Substantial support that players will appreciate. Each, 50c.



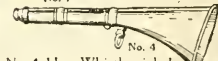
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Spalding Referees' Whistles



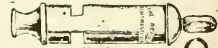
No. 7

No. 7. Nickel-plated, heavy metal whistle. The most satisfactory and loudest of any. Each, 75c.



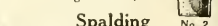
No. 4

No. 4. Horn Whistle, nickel-plated, heavy metal. Each, 75c.



No. 3

No. 3. Nickel-plated, special deep tone. Each, 75c.
No. 2. Very reliable, popular design. Each, 25c.



No. 2

Spalding Basket Ball Score Books

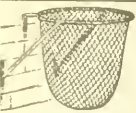
No. 1. Paper cover, 10 games. 10c.
No. 2. Cloth cover, 25 games. 25c.
A. Collegiate, paper cover, 10 games. Each, 10c.
B. Collegiate, cloth cover, 25 games. Each, 25c.

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Spalding "Official" Basket Ball Goals



No. 80

Extract from Official Rule Book

RULE III.—GOALS

Sec. 3. The goal made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official goal.

Sec. 4. The official goal must be used in all match games.

No. 80. Officially adopted and must be used in all match games.

Pair, \$4.00

No. 90. This is the only drop forged goal made, to the best of our knowledge. We have gone to a great deal of trouble and expense to make it, so we can guarantee that

even under the heaviest and most severe use it will not break. Same size basket, and brace same length as on official goals. Extra heavy nets. This

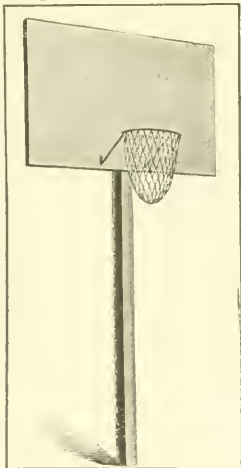
is the style goal that should be used in all large gymnasiums. Pair, \$5.00

Spalding Practice Goals

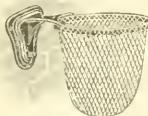
No. 70. Japanned Iron Rings and Brackets. Complete with nets. Per pair, \$3.00

Spalding Outdoor Goals

No. 160. The upright post is made of 4x6 inch selected chestnut. The backstop itself is made of tongue and groove chestnut, all of the best woodwork being given two coats of durable outdoor paint. Furnished complete with pair of No. 80 Official Basket Ball Goals. Per pair, \$40.00



Spalding Detachable Basket Ball Goals



Pat. May 25, 1909



Fittings on No. 50 Goals

No. 50. Detached readily from the wall or upright, leaving no obstruction to interfere with other games or with general gymnasium work. Same size basket, and brace same length as on official goals. Pair, \$6.00

Spalding Nets, Separate, for Goals

Heavy twine; hand knitted; white. The same as supplied with No. 80 Goals. Pair, 50c.

Backstops Only, for Basket Ball Goals

No. 100. These backstops are made of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch matched hard wood. The back of the board is reinforced by three cleats of $2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch material. On flat walls the two end cleats extend above and below the backstop, which is attached to the wall by bolting through these cleats.

Per pair, \$20.00



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Spalding Basket Ball Knee Pads and Protectors



No. 9KP

No. 9KP. Solid leather knee cap, heavily padded with felt. Conforms to curve of knee. Leather strap-and-buckle for fastening. . . . Pair, \$3.50

★ \$39.00 Doz. Prs.

No. KP. Made entirely of felt. Otherwise similar to No. 9KP. . . . Pair, \$2.00

★ \$21.00 Doz. Prs.

No. KE. Combined knee pad and elastic bandage. Leather covered roll style padding, complete with elastic knee bandage, which holds pad in place and gives additional support. Pair, \$2.50

★ \$27.00 Doz. Prs.

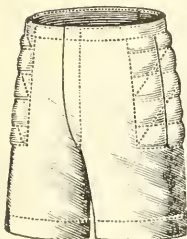


No. KE

No. 1. Knee Pad, knit knee piece, heavily padded with woolskin. . . . Pair, 75c.



Spalding Special Basket Ball Pants



No. 5B

No. 6B. Good quality, either Gray or White flannel, padded lightly on hips; very loose fitting.

Per pair, \$1.75 ★ \$18.00 Doz.

No. 5B. Heavy Brown or White canvas, padded lightly on hips; very loose fitting.

Per pair, \$1.00 ★ \$9.60 Doz.

No. 7B. White silesia, hips padded; loose fitting.

Per pair, 75c. ★ \$7.80 Doz.

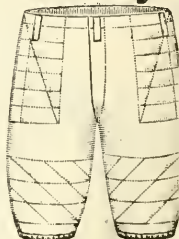
No. 40P. Padded knee length pants. White silesia. . . . Per pair, \$1.00 ★ \$10.20 Doz.

No. 40. Similar to No. 40P, but unpadded.

Per pair, 75c. ★ \$7.80 Doz.

Stripes down sides of any of above pants, extra.

Per pair, 25c. ★ \$2.40 Doz.



No. 40P

The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

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Spalding Basket Ball Shoes



No. BBS



No. AB



No. BB



No. 3-0



No. 2-0

No. BBS. Spalding "Sprinting" Basket Ball Shoes. Made with flexible shank, on same principle as on "sprinting" base ball and foot ball shoes. Extremely light in weight, well finished inside. Improved patented pure gum thick rubber suction soles with reinforced edges, absolutely guaranteed to give satisfaction with reasonable use. Laces extremely far down. Uppers of best quality black genuine Kangaroo leather, light flexible and durable. A basket ball shoe for really first-class play should have leather upper. Strictly bench-made. Per pair \$8.00 ★ 50¢ per pair

On orders for five pairs or more, price in status, provided by ★ will apply.

No. AB. High cut, drab calf, Blucher cut; heavy suction soles, superior quality. Per pair, \$5.00

No. BB. High cut, black chrome leather, good quality suction soles. " 4.00

No. BBL Ladies. Otherwise same as No. BB shoes. " 4.00

Spalding Juvenile Basket Ball Shoes

No. BBX. Leather shoe, made on special boys' size lasts. General construction similar to our regular line of men's leather shoes. Sole similar to No. BB shoe. Furnished in boys' sizes, 12 to 5, inclusive, only. Per pair, \$2.50

Spalding Clog Shoes

No. 3-0 Fine quality leather. Flexible shank. Pr. \$7.00

No. 2-0 Fine kid uppers. " 5.00

No. 1-0 Goatskin uppers. " 4.00

No. 1. Good quality sheepskin. " 3.00

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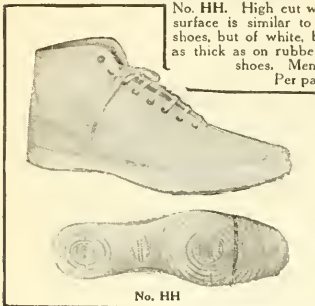
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Spalding Canvas Top Basket Ball Shoes



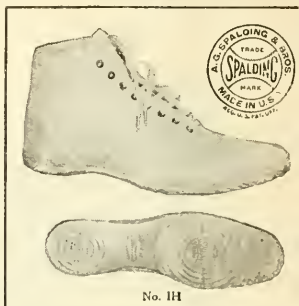
No. HH

No. HH. High cut white canvas upper. Sole surface is similar to our popular gymnasium shoes, but of white, best quality rubber, twice as thick as on rubber sole canvas gymnasium shoes. Men's sizes, 6 to 12, inclusive.
Per pair, **\$2.25** ★ *\$24.00 Doz.*

No. HHB. Boys', 2½ to 5½, inclusive. Otherwise same as No. HH.
Per pair, **\$2.00**
★ *\$21.00 Doz.*

No. HHX. Youths', 11 to 2, inclusive. Otherwise same as No. HH.
Per pair, **\$1.80**
★ *\$19.20 Doz.*

No. H. Men's, same as No. HH, but low cut. Sizes, 6 to 12, inclusive.
Per pair, **\$2.00**
★ *\$20.40 Doz.*



No. IH

No. HB. Boys', 2½ to 5½, inclusive. Otherwise as No. H. No. HX. Youths', 11 to 2, inclusive. Otherwise as No. H.
Per pair, **\$1.75** ★ *\$18.60 Doz.* Per pair, **\$1.60** ★ *\$17.20 Doz.*

Spalding Canvas Shoes with Rubber Soles

MEN'S—Sizes, 6 to 12, inclusive.

No. IH. High cut, best quality white rubber soles. Men's of white canvas, ladies' of black.

Per pair, **\$1.75** ★ *\$18.00 Doz.*

No. I. Low cut. Otherwise as No. IH.
Per pair, **\$1.50** ★ *\$15.00 Doz.*

No. M. High cut. Pair, 90c. ★ *\$9.60 Doz.*

No. K. Low cut. " 80c. ★ *\$8.40 Doz.*

YOUTHS'—Sizes, 11 to 2, inclusive.

No. IHX. High cut, best quality white rubber soles. Youths' of white canvas, misses' of black.

Per pair, **\$1.35** ★ *\$14.40 Doz.*

No. IX. Low cut. Otherwise same as No. IHX. Pair, **\$1.25** ★ *\$13.50 Doz.*

No. MX. High cut. .80 ★ *\$8.40 Doz.*

No. KX. Low cut. .70 ★ *\$7.20 Doz.*

BOYS'—Sizes, 2½ to 5½, inclusive.

No. IHB. High cut, best quality white rubber soles. Boys' of white canvas, girls' of black.

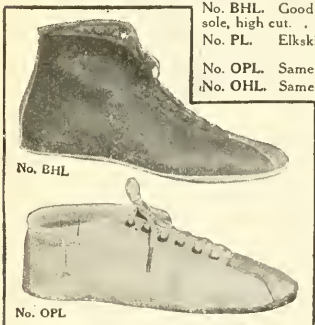
Per pair, **\$1.60** ★ *\$16.20 Doz.*

No. IB. Low cut. Otherwise same as No. IHB. Pair, **\$1.50** ★ *\$15.00 Doz.*

No. MS. High cut. Pair, 85c. ★ *\$9.00 Doz.*

No. KB. Low cut. " 75c. ★ *\$7.80 Doz.*

Spalding Ladies' Gymnasium Shoes—Flexible Soles



No. BHL

No. OPL

No. BHL. Good quality selected leather, black color, with elkskin sole, high cut. Per pair, **\$1.50** ★ *\$16.20 Doz.*

No. PL. Elkskin, pearl color, elkskin soles, high cut. Per pair, **\$1.50** ★ *\$16.20 Doz.*

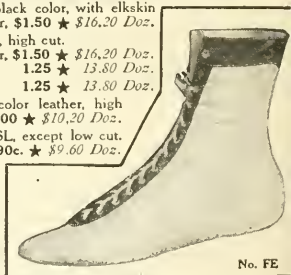
No. OPL. Same as PL, except low cut. " 1.25 ★ *\$13.80 Doz.*

No. OHL. Same as BHL, but low cut. " 1.25 ★ *\$13.80 Doz.*

No. SL. Selected drab color leather, high cut. Per pair, **\$1.00** ★ *\$10.20 Doz.*

No. OS. Same as No. SL, except low cut. Per pair, 90c. ★ *\$9.60 Doz.*

Canvas Gymnasium and Acrobatic Shoes



No. FE

No. FE. Extra high cut, best quality canvas shoe, with leather sole. Made especially for acrobatic work. Per pair, **\$1.25** ★ *\$13.20 Doz.*

No. E. Low cut canvas shoe, canvas sole. Per pair, 35c.

The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen pairs or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

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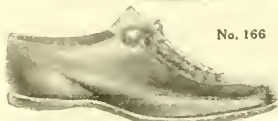
GUARANTEES
QUALITY



No. 15



No. 155



No. 166



No. 90L



No. 85L



No. 21



No. 20L

Spalding Gymnasium Shoes

Gymnasium Shoes must be comfortable and easy, yet fit snugly and give the wearer a sure footing—they must also be durable. Spalding Gymnasium Shoes possess all of these good qualities and, in addition, are reasonable in price.

No. 15. High cut, Kangaroo uppers, genuine elkskin sole. Will not slip on floor, extra light, hand made. The correct shoe to wear for boxing. Per pair, \$5.00

No. 155. High cut, elkskin sole, and will not slip on floor; soft and flexible; ladies' and men's sizes. Per pair, \$4.50

No. 166. Low cut, selected leather, extra light and electric sole; ladies' and men's sizes. Per pair, \$3.00

No. 90L. Ladies'. Low cut, black leather, electric sole and corrugated rubber heel. Per pair, \$2.00

No. 85L. Ladies'. Low cut, black leather, with roughened electric sole. Pair, \$2.00

No. 21. High cut, black leather, electric sole. Hand sewed; turned, which makes shoe extremely light and flexible. Per pair, \$2.00

No. 20. Low cut. Otherwise as No. 21. Hand sewed, turned shoe. Per pair, \$1.75

No. 20L. Ladies'. Otherwise as No. 20. Hand sewed, turned shoe. Per pair, \$1.75

Juvenile Gymnasium Shoes

ALL LEATHER

No. 86. Low cut, good quality black leather, roughened electric sole. Sizes, 12 to 5 inclusive, only. Per pair, \$1.50

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Mike Murphy

"Rub-In" Athletic Liniment



THIS PREPARATION is the same as has been used by Mike Murphy, the famous athletic trainer, in conditioning the Yale, University of Pennsylvania and other college teams which have been under his charge. He is famous for the perfect condition in which he brings his athletes into a contest, and the ingredients and proper preparation of his "Rub-In" Liniment has been a closely guarded secret. He has finally turned the formula over to A. G. Spalding & Bros. with perfect confidence that the proper materials will always be used in preparing the liniment and that no considerations will induce us to cheapen it in any way.



Large bottles. . . Each, 50c. Small bottles. . . Each, 25c.



Spalding Elastic Bandages

Spalding Shoulder Bandage

Give circumference around arm and chest. Mention for which shoulder required.

No. 101. Cotton thread. Each, \$3.50

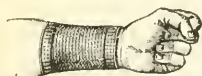
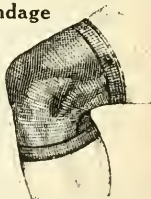
No. 101A. Silk thread. Each, \$5.00

Spalding Knee Cap Bandage

Give circumference below knee, at knee and just above knee, and state if light or strong pressure is desired.

No. 104. Cotton thread. Each, \$1.00

No. 104A. Silk thread. Each, \$2.00



Wrist Bandage

Give circumference around smallest part of wrist, and state if for light or strong pressure.

No. 106. Cotton thread. Each, 50c.

No. 106A. Silk thread. " 75c.



Elbow Bandage

Give circumference above and below elbow and state if for light or strong pressure.

No. 102. Cotton thread. Each, \$1.00

No. 102A. Silk thread. Each, \$2.00



Spalding Elastic Bandage

Composed of threads of rubber completely covered. The pressure can be applied wherever necessary. To fasten insert end under last fold.

No. 30. Width 3 in., 5 yds. long (stretched). Each, \$1.00

No. 25. Width 2½ in., 5 yds. long (stretched). " .75

Spalding Ankle Bandage

Give circumference around ankle and over instep; state if light or strong pressure is desired.

No. 105. Cotton thread. Each, \$1.00

No. 105A. Silk thread. Each, \$2.00



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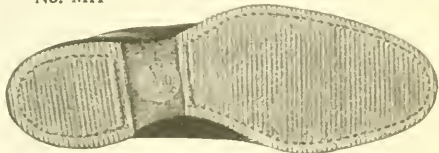
Spalding **MARATHON** "Marathon" Long Distance Running Shoes

No. MH. High cut but light in weight. Well finished inside so as not to hurt the feet in a long race. Rubber tap sole, light rubber heel, special quality black calfskin uppers. Hand sewed.

Per pair, \$5.00



No. MH



No. MO



No. MO. Low cut, Otherwise the same as No. MH.

Per pair, \$5.00

Keep the uppers of all running shoes soft and pliable by using Spalding Waterproof Oil. It will greatly add to the wear of shoes.

Per can, 25c.

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Spalding "Official National League" Ball

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

PATENT

Patented
August 31, 1909

CORK
CENTER


THE Spalding "Cork Center" has not only improved the ball, but it has also improved the game. Base ball played with the Spalding "Cork Center" Ball is as far in advance of the game played with an ordinary rubber center ball as the game played with the Spalding "Official National League" Ball of 1909 and before was in advance of the original game with the home made ball composed of a slice from a rubber shoe, some yarn from dad's woolen sock, and a cover made of leather bought from the village cobbler and deftly wrapped and sewed on by a patient mother after her day's work was done.

Base ball to-day is no hazardous amusement, it is a scientific pastime, a sport of almost geometric exactitude. It commands the best that is in men of national prominence, and gives in return the plaudits of millions who testify by their presence and enthusiasm to the wonderful hold which this most remarkable game has upon the feelings of the great American public.

Anything which results in making the game more interesting to the spectators is good for the game itself, providing it does not interfere with the development of the sport as an athletic pastime. With the Spalding "Cork Center" Ball the game is just as interesting in the last inning as in the first, the ball holds its life right through the game and being a more even playing ball than the old rubber center style it makes the game a surer test of the relative skill of the opposing teams.

The Best
Base Ball
Ever Made

The
National
League
Resolves the Ball Daily
for the U. S.

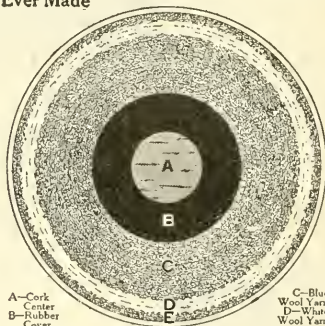


Office of
the
Commissioner

November 9, 1910.

A. O. Spalding & Bros. have furnished the National League with their Official Base Ball since 1878. I consider that the new Cork Center ball that you are now furnishing is the best that the National League has ever used. It is a great step forward in base ball construction.

Yours very truly,
T. J. Linnell
President



A—Cork
Center
B—Rubber
Cover

C—Blue
Wool Yarn
D—White
Wool Yarn

E—Blue Wool Yarn

To Those Who Play Base Ball

Every modification we have ever adopted in the construction of our Official League Ball has been decided upon after exhaustive experiments, always with the sole purpose of improving the qualities of the ball. The last improvement was in the core itself. The result is that the 1912 Spalding Official League Ball is the best type of ball we have ever turned out. It is more durable, more uniform in resistance, and holds its spherical shape better than any type of base ball made heretofore by anybody. I consider the 1912 Spalding Official League Ball nearer perfection than any base ball ever made. I personally investigated this improvement when it was first proposed in 1908. I then had an exhaustive series of experiments and tests made to determine whether the core could be improved. I was present at these experiments and found that unquestionably the 1912 type of ball was a great improvement from the standpoint of the ball player as well as the durability of the ball itself. I therefore authorize the following statement:

THE SPALDING 1912 OFFICIAL LEAGUE BALL is the best base ball that has ever been manufactured and sold by anybody.

A. G. Spalding

Spalding Complete Catalogue of Athletic Goods Mailed Free.

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Spalding "Official National League" Ball

(REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)

Patent Cork Center

(PATENTED AUGUST 31 1909)



Adopted by the National League in 1878, is the only ball used in Championship games since that time and has now been adopted for twenty years more, making a total adoption of fifty-four years.

In adopting the Spalding "Official National League" Ball for twenty years more the Secretary of the National League, Mr. John A. Heydler, gave the following as the reason for this action:

"The Spalding Ball was adopted by the National League for twenty years, because we recognized it as the best ball made. We have used it satisfactorily for thirty-four years. The new Cork Center Ball introduced for the first time last year and used in the World's Series, we believe to be the only ball for the future, and it is absolutely the best that has been used by the National League in its history."

This ball has the Spalding "Patent" Cork Center, the same as used since August 1, 1910, without change in size of cork or construction.

No. 1 { Each, . . \$1.25
Per Dozen, \$15.00

The Spalding "Official National League" Ball has been the Official Ball of the Game since 1878

Each ball wrapped in tinfoil, packed in a separate box, and sealed in accordance with the latest League regulations. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

Spalding Complete Catalogue of Athletic Goods Mailed Free.

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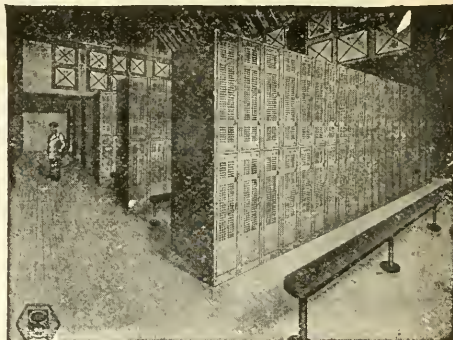


Durand-Steel Lockers

Wooden lockers are objectionable, because they attract vermin, absorb odors, can be easily broken into, and are dangerous on account of fire.

Lockers made from wire mesh or expanded metal afford little security, as they can be easily entered with wire cutters. Clothes placed in them become covered with dust, and the lockers themselves present poor appearance, resembling animal cages.

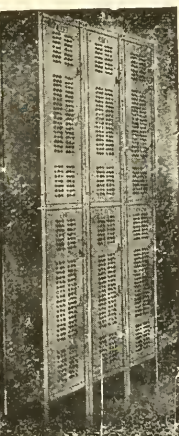
Durand-Steel Lockers are made of finest grade furniture steel and are finished with gloss black, furnace-baked japan (400°), comparable to that used on hospital ware, which will never flake or require refinishing, as do paints and enamels.



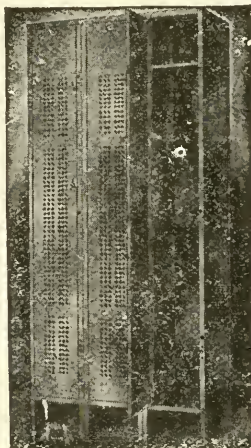
Some of the 6,000 Durand-Steel Lockers installed in the Public Gymnasiums of Chicago. 12'x15'x42", Double Tier.

Durand-Steel Lockers are usually built with doors perforated full length in panel design with sides and backs solid. This prevents clothes in one locker from coming in contact with wet garments in adjoining lockers, while plenty of ventilation is secured by having the door perforated its entire length, but, if the purchaser prefers, we perforate the backs also.

The cost of Durand-Steel Lockers is no more than that of first-class wooden lockers, and they last as long as the building, are sanitary, secure, and, in addition, are fire-proof.



Lockers in Double Tier



Lockers in Single Tier

THE FOLLOWING STANDARD SIZES ARE THOSE MOST COMMONLY USED:

DOUBLE TIER	SINGLE TIER
12 x 12 x 36 Inch	12 x 12 x 60 Inch
15 x 15 x 36 Inch	15 x 15 x 60 Inch
12 x 12 x 42 Inch	12 x 12 x 72 Inch
15 x 15 x 42 Inch	15 x 15 x 72 Inch

SPECIAL SIZES MADE TO ORDER.

We are handling lockers as a special contract business, and shipment will in every case be made direct from the factory in Chicago. If you will let us know the number of lockers, size and arrangement, we shall be glad to take up, through correspondence, the matter of prices.

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SPALDING'S New Athletic Goods Catalogue

THE following selection of items from Spalding's latest Catalogue will give an idea of the great variety of **ATHLETIC GOODS** manufactured by **A. G. SPALDING & BROS.** SEND FOR A FREE COPY.
(See list of Spalding Stores on inside front cover of this book.)

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Standard Policy

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a Manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through a jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as for the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer, in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that, 13 years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures the supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

First.—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods and the same prices to everybody.

Second.—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are requested to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor less—the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores.

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone.

This briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past 13 years, and will be indefinitely continued.

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

By *A. G. Spalding.*

PRESIDENT.

Standard Quality

An article that is universally given the appellation "Standard" is thereby conceded to be the criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is guaranteed by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products—without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-four years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the Guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect, must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis of a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman.

We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty in quality—and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

SPALDING'S

ATHLETIC LIBRARY

A separate book covers every Athletic Sport
and is Official and Standard
Price 10 cents each

GRAND PRIZE



GRAND PRIX



ST. LOUIS, 1904 **SPALDING** PARIS, 1900
ATHLETIC GOODS
ARE THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

MAINTAIN WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORES in the FOLLOWING CITIES:

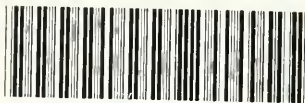
NEW YORK	CHICAGO	ST. LOUIS
BOSTON	MILWAUKEE	KANSAS CITY
PHILADELPHIA	DETROIT	SAN FRANCISCO
NEWARK	CINCINNATI	LOS ANGELES
BUFFALO	CLEVELAND	SEATTLE
SYRACUSE	COLUMBUS	MINNEAPOLIS
BALTIMORE	INDIANAPOLIS	ST. PAUL
WASHINGTON	PITTSBURG	DENVER
LONDON, ENGLAND	ATLANTA	DALLAS
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND	LOUISVILLE	
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND	NEW ORLEANS	
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND	MONTREAL, CANADA	
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA	TORONTO, CANADA	

Factories owned and operated by A. G. Spalding & Bros. and where all of Spalding's
Trade-Marked Athletic Goods are made are located in the following cities:

NEW YORK	CHICAGO	SAN FRANCISCO	CHICOPEE, MASS.
BROOKLYN	BOSTON	PHILADELPHIA	LONDON, ENG.



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